





## GERMANY IN THE NORTH.

### RAILWAY CONCESSION REFUSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 5th October.

The Waiwupu has refused permission to certain German applicants for the privilege of constructing a line of railway to Chefoo.

## TIBET.

### UNRULY SUBJECTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 5th October.

The High Commissioner in Tibet has telegraphed to the Central Government that the natives are of an unruly nature and are opposed to the administration of the government by the Assistant Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner urges that the Dalai Lama be commanded to return to Tibet in order to allay the rebellious attitude of the people.

## LEGATION GUARDS.

### WAIWUPU'S REPRESENTATIONS UNHEEDED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th October.

The Waiwupu has repeatedly brought before the notice of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking the desirability of removing the Legation Guards outside the City limits. The request has not been entertained by the Foreign Ministers in Peking.

## CHINA'S CURRENCY.

### TAEI PIECES TO BE MINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

An Imperial Decree was issued on the 6th inst. directing all Provincial Mints to coin currency pieces of the values of one tael and half tael, respectively.

## THE DALAI LLAMA.

### OPPOSED TO ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

After the arrival of the Dalai Lama in Peking various Princes and statesmen interviewed him. Several of the Buddhist Pontiff's visitors discussed with him matters concerning administrative reforms in Tibet, to which the Lama was averse. He suggested obstacles in the way of governmental reform.

## PEARLS AND JADESTONES.

### HEAVY DUTY PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to levy heavy duties on articles of luxury. Precious stones, like pearls and jade, besides curios, will be taxed on the highest possible scale.

## MINISTER TO GERMANY.

### DEFERENCE TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S WISHES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

It is reported that the re-appointment of H.E. Yum Cheung as Chinese Minister to Berlin was made in deference to the wishes of the German Government.

## THE DALAI LLAMA.

### DIPLOMATIC AMENITIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 7th October.

Since the arrival of the Dalai Lama in Peking, the Diplomatic Corps has paid deferential visits to him.

On the 6th instant, the British, American, German, and Russian Ministers made official calls on the Buddhist Pontiff. The Ministers had a long conference with him.

## TIBET.

### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS URGED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 7th October.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager personally com-

manded Grand Councillors Chang Olin-tung and Yuan Shih-kai to put the administrative affairs of Tibet in proper order, rather than to discuss matters to no effective purpose.

## CHINA'S CURRENCY.

### A VAGUE MESSAGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 7th October.

The Board of Civil Affairs memorialized the Throne urging that Tang Shao-yi should be instructed to include the question of China's currency in the Treaties with the Foreign Powers. [This vague message is meaningless, as it stands. It is more likely that Tang Shao-yi is desired to study the currency system obtaining in the countries which he is about to visit.—Ed., H. K. T.]

## THE YUNNAN QUESTION.

### AMICABLY SETTLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 7th October.

The Yunnan frontier question respecting the murder of French officers by Chinese insurgents has been amicably settled between the Waiwupu and the French Minister in Peking.

## CHINESE STUDENTS.

### PROSPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 7th October.

The Waiwupu has instructed the Chinese Ministers accredited to Foreign countries to make special note of the students who pay for their own education in those countries so that they may be appointed to the various Ministries when occasions offer.

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

### THE ATTEMPTED CANTON MONOPOLY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

The Waiwupu has communicated with the British Minister in Peking requesting him to restrain the Acting British Consul-General in Canton from interfering with the proposals of the Provincial Government for regulating the sale of prepared opium.

## LEGATION GUARDS.

### JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

According to information received from Tokio it is the intention of the Japanese Government to withdraw the Legation Guards from Peking.

## THE AMERICAN FLEET.

### DEPARTURE OF CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

Leung Tung-im was to start from Peking to-day on his special mission to Amoy to welcome the American Fleet.

## COMMERCIAL TREATY COMMISSIONER.

### APPOINTMENT OF SHANGHAI TAOTAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th October.

The Imperial Government has sent telegraphic instructions to the Shanghai Taotal to attend to the duties of the revision of Commercial Treaties. [In the absence of Sheung Kung-pao.]

## THE AMERICAN FLEET.

### AND THE MINCHE VICEROY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Foochow, 8th October.

Both H.E. the Viceroy and the Provincial Treasurer will proceed to Amoy to welcome the American Fleet. The Provincial Treasurer starts on the 14th inst., and the Viceroy on the 21st.

A BOILERMAKER, giving the name of Cheng Kwan, residing at 88, Queen's Road East, was charged in the Police Court, last Thursday, with stealing a quantity of sheet iron, valued at \$50, belonging to the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd. It was alleged that he had removed the metal from the old portion of the building which is being pulled down. He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and the case was remanded.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## AN INTERESTING RACE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

To two Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir.—Referring to the article published under above title, your evening contemporary issue of yesterday, it is a great pity that their correspondent did not get the facts before he wrote.

On July 11th last, the steamer *Monticla* (British), *China* (American), and *Minowaka* (American) of 6,100, 5,000 and 13,515 gross tonnage, respectively, left Hongkong a few minutes after noon for American ports. Please note that the gross tonnage of the Pacific Mail steamer *China* is 5,000, and her displacement tonnage is 10,200 as quoted by their correspondent.

Regarding this wonderfully interesting "race" your contemporary's correspondent fails to state that the Pacific Mail steamer *China* reaches San Francisco via Honolulu, a distance of 7,520 miles from Hongkong, as compared with the *Monticla* run of 5,954 miles. The *Monticla* arrived in Vancouver on August 4th, according to the correspondent and the *China* at San Francisco on August 9th as a matter of fact the *China* arrived at San Francisco at 6 a.m. on August 9th; thus we see that the *Monticla* covered 5,954 miles in 23 days 16 hours (not including the double day crossing the 180th meridian) while the *China* travelled 7,520 miles in 17 hours, or in other words the *Monticla* made about 251 miles per day while the *China* made 300 miles per day, including stop at all ports, the *China* saving lost 24 hours in Honolulu, to make the comparison even. I have left out the *Minowaka* in these comparisons as I understand she called at Nagasaki and made repairs. In conclusion, I hope the correspondent will in future not let his patriotism stand in the way of his veracity.—Yours truly,

Hongkong, October 3, 1908.

## VERACITY.

### COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

END OF THE HOLMES CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

3rd inst. So far as the Police Court is concerned, the trial of H. S. Holmes, merchant of the Eastern Commercial Company, 13, Queen's Road Central, for, as it is alleged, defrauding a Chinaman of \$3,000, was concluded this morning.

"I have decided to commit the defendant for trial," said Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) when the case was resumed. "Before doing so, however, I have to abide with the rules and read the depositions to the witnesses."

Mr. C. F. Dixon (for the prosecution) said that his witness, Mr. H. Worship, "I think so, I will adjourn the case until nine o'clock on Monday, when the evidence given by witnesses for the prosecution will be read. The defendant need not appear on that day. On Tuesday morning I will read the evidence for the defence."

Mr. Dixon then spoke about the bail. He said he had been instructed to ask for its increase. His Worship (to defendant's solicitor, Mr. H. Worship)—Can you find more bail? "Unless there is a special reason," Mr. Holmes answered, "I don't see why it should be increased."

Mr. Dixon:—He reasons is that I have made out a strong case of guilt against the defendant, and your Worship will take that into consideration.

Mr. Holmes:—I have made no application to have the bail reduced.

Mr. Dixon observed that \$1,000 was provisionally fixed by Mr. Kemp. He had asked that it should be \$4,000. He would leave it into the hands of the Court.

Mr. Holmes submitted that most of the evidence related to the sum of \$5,000 and certain other evidence which was irrelevant. He did not see why the bail should be increased. His Worship fixed the bail, after further discussion, as follows:—\$1,000 cash to be deposited and \$4,000 bond.

## GAGGED AND ROBBED.

### EXCITING SCENES WITH ROBBERS AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

5th inst. During the last few months, we have had occasion to report in the columns of this journal numerous cases of robberies and piracies, of a most audacious character, that have occurred in and within the waters of the Colony.

It is pleasing to note that the police force of the Colony have been up to the occasion and have satisfactorily dealt with the culprits in these outrages have been brought to book. But a robbery which occurred at Causeway Bay yesterday night is one of the most daring that we have to record for some time. From intelligence we have received from Police headquarters to-day it would appear that two men, armed with fighting-irons, boarded a junk (No. 456) at about two fifteen o'clock this morning.

The night was dark. All along Causeway Bay was in a state of perfect tranquillity. The two men crept stealthily aboard the junk, and going ast, seized hold of the master by the throat, tied a string round his neck, and attempted to gag him with a pair of trousers. The other man proceeded to ransack the junk. He secured one blanket and a silk jacket, valued at \$12.

In the meantime the master, who had been gagged, shouted for help. His cries aroused the other *foh*, who went to his assistance. They managed to arrest his assailant, the other individual dropping the loot on the deck, and succeeded in making his escape.

The *foh* took the all-gad robber to No. 2 Police Station, and he was incarcerated. The facts were related to Inspector Fenton who investigated the matter early this morning, and he succeeded in apprehending other suspected accomplices.

In the course of a few days the suspects will be brought before the Magistrate on the charge of armed robbery.

## TODAY'S GYMKHANA.

### THE LATEST FROM THE COURSE.

An anonymous contributor, who signs himself "Our Special Commissioner," sends us the following:—The 5th Gymkhana, to be held to-day, promises to give us some excellent racing. The handicaps are well framed, and not the least they were last meeting. A large number of the ponies are in excellent fettle—especially Earthquake, Maryland, Astral, Blue Nile and Slender Dhu.

The course is in good order and some fast times should be made. The winners are not easy to find, and it is with some diffidence I make the following selections:—1. Fur Handicap—Earthquake. Gymkhana Stakes—Coxcomb. 6 Fur—Coxcomb, have no Strathmair. 14 Mile Handicap—Earthquake.

## CHINA HORNS CO., LD.

### BIG TIMBER EXPORT.

In his annual report for 1907, on Labuk and Sugut, the District Officer writes:—The China Borneo Co. has done very well this year, shipping 500,000 ft. of timber from their concession in this district, which is considerably more than half exported from the whole State.

The Protector of Chinese, also writes in his annual report:—Two new rubber estates have been opened during the year, and I am informed that another is on the way. The China Borneo Co.'s Saw-mill at Sandakan has been considerably enlarged to cope with the increased work, and a coal wharf and depot has been built near the Sandakan wharf, to provide steamers with a ready supply of coal from the mines at Sillimpon. All these call for an ever increasing supply of labour.

## THE LATE MR. L. A. M. JOHNSON.

### A STRAITS APPRECIATION.

The Singapore Free Press writes:—There are many friends of the late Mr. Lewis Aldley Marsh Johnson who will bear with surprise and regret of his unexpected death at Hongkong, on September 30th, of blood poisoning. The cause mentioned, blood poisoning, is somewhat mysterious and we are left in doubt as to whether that was septicæmia, tetanus or even possibly plague. When Mr. Johnson passed through Singapore last outward bound to Hongkong he looked in the best of health, and it is melancholy to think that he should have died in the prime of life at the age of forty-three, with the promise of a successful career in the Colonial service before him.

Mr. L. A. M. Johnson was appointed by the Secretary of State to the Straits Civil Service as a Cadet on November 1st, 1883, the other members of the batch being Messrs. C. O. Dayden (since retired), A. H. Lemon, L. M. Woodward, W. D. Burt and G. A. Hall.

All of these took high places in the examinations. Mr. Johnson, who was the sixth of the Straits cadets, being eighth in the list. The bulk of Mr. Johnson's service in this Colony was in connection with the General Post Office in Singapore and in Penang, although he carried out departmental work in the Resident Councillor's Office, Penang, as Collector of Land Revenue at Sungai Ujong, at District Officer at Alor Gajah, and at District Officer at Malacca. During his service in Singapore Mr. Johnson was a keen member of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery, becoming Sergeant of A sub-division and subsequently being appointed as Lieutenant in the S. V. A. Early in 1897 Mr. Johnson proceeded to Hongkong on a special mission concerning postal matters, and no doubt it was as a result of that visit that in 1902 he was appointed Postmaster General of Hongkong, and a time later entered the Legislative Council as Acting Colonial Treasurer.

He was the eldest son of the late William Johnson, of Ballykilbeg, M.P. for South Belfast, and Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was B.A. Mr. L. A. M. Johnson was the last of three Straits Cadets who left this Colony's service for China. The first was G. J. Linton who joined the Consular Service, and died in Yunnan a few years since. Mr. H. H. Gomer, who having joined the judicial bench of Hongkong, and Mr. Johnson, who has just died as Postmaster General of Hongkong.

His pleasant Irish temperament made the late Mr. Johnson one of the most lovable of men. To his intimate friends he was, and they were many, he was always "John," and the news of his premature death comes to all who had the privilege of his friendship with a deep sense of bereavement.

Mr. Johnson married about five years ago when on a visit home to settle his deceased father's affairs, and he brought Mrs. Johnson out with him to Hongkong. Mrs. Johnson had again just joined her husband after a visit to England, only to lose him immediately after her arrival in Hongkong. Both in Hongkong and the Straits the greatest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Johnson in her loss.

## FIRE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

The *Colombian-American*, of 6th inst., says:—A tremendous fire laid waste at midnight last night the factory of the Philippine Products Company. Within a few moments from the start the flames leaped skywards, winding their snake-like clouds in gruesome brilliancy. Never has the necessity for fire-boats been demonstrated more forcibly than on this occasion, and it is the firm belief of the fire authorities that much could have been saved had the department been able to count on the assistance of such naval fire fighting machinery.

The alarm was turned in at 12.18 a.m. and was responded to immediately by the Paco fire station which dispatched under the guidance of Assistant Fire Chief Clarence F. Samuelson, one hose, one ladder and one chemical engine. The firefighters proceeded with all haste possible to the scene of the conflagration only to find that their efforts were balked by the river dividing Santa Ana proper from Pandacan, the seat of the fire. Another chemical engine and hose company were telephoned for to overcome the obstacle of distance and the Bureau of Navigation was also requested by telephone to send one or two boats to assist in the work. (Chieftain Dingman appears on the scene shortly after the arrival of the Paco contingent and took personal charge of the efforts of his department.)

The damages are estimated between 300,000 and 350,000 pesos and it is taken for granted that nothing of value has been saved. The factory's stock of chemicals and oils of various descriptions only added to the intensity of the fire and every explosion of oil spectacles caused a row at whatever it produced by a mighty cannon. People rushed to the scene, that is the Santa Ana water edge from near and far, and thousands were those that watched the picturesque disaster.

As this paper goes to press the flames are still shooting upwards.

## HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

### LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

The following are the names of students who were successful at examinations held in June last at the Hongkong Technical Institute. Prize-Winners are denoted by an asterisk, and those who passed with "Distinction" by the letter "D" after their names.

Building Construction.—Lecturer: Mr. T. L. Perkins; A.M.I.C.E.; Examiner: Mr. J. F. Boulton; A.M.I.C.E. Certificates awarded to—Mr. Pang-shu, Tsing-fong, and Thomson Wright. Machine Drawing.—Senior. Lecturer: Mr. W. Tappin, A.M.I.M.E.; Examiner: Mr. J. Martin, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Certificates awarded to—David C. Wong; "D" Leung Tin-shang; "D" Teol Ying; "D" Chan Leung-bul; "D" and Lo Kam-chak; "D" Junior.—Cheung Lu; "D" Chia Wai; "D" Young Yuh-shu; Ng Tin-chi, and Lo Chu-yau.

Steam.—Lecturer: Mr. W. Tappin, A.M.I.M.E.; Examiner: Mr. J. Martin, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Certificates awarded to—Lo Kam-chak; "D" Leung Tin-shang; "D" Ng Tin-chi; "D" Chia Wai; "D" R. E. Shaw, and David C. Wong. Mechanics.—Senior. Lecturer: Mr. W. H. Williams, F.C.S.; Examiner: Mr. H. Sykes. Mathematics.—Senior. Lecturer: Mr. A. R. Sutherland, M.A.; Examiner: Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.

Certificate awarded to—Tse Shio-fan, Junior.—Wm. Wetherpoon. English.—Senior. Lecturer: Mr. H. L. Garrett, B.A.; Mr. G. P. de Marini, B.A.; Examiner: Mr. R. G. Wood, B.A. Certificates awarded to—Henry G. Leong; "D" Sitas Perry; "D" Y. M. Juman, R. Nairan; Lau Wing-chung, Bishan Singh, and M. Courgey, "D".

English.—Junior.—M. B. Ahwee; "D" Fok Kai-him, "D" Yik-hung, L. Chai-fai, Kwok Wai-lan, Pui Ping-leung, C. W. Sham, Tang Kwong, W. Salviator, Cheung Lai-in, Ip Yik-shang, Tam Kwok-nai, Tsang Ching-han, Im Ping-man, R. Mendez, C. Rodrigues, Un Wong, and Ip Kwai-shang.

French.—Senior.—Lecturer: Madame Ribot; Examiner: Rev. Father Souvey. Certificates awarded to—H. R. Leitoa; "D" J. B. Gutierrez, Junior.—Lecturer: Mr. P. D'Agostini; Examiner: Rev. Father Souvey. Certificates awarded to—D. Ezra, "D" C. Polley, A. Joannilho, G. Bonning, Ho Wing, Mok Mun, K. Bass, F. A. Joannilho and M. Long.

Senior.—Lecturer: Rev. Pastor Muller; Examiner: Rev. J. H. Vornel. Certificates awarded to—Fu Chu-hing; "D" M. A. Gomes, O. F. Ribeiro, Junior.—Yau Han-hing; "D". Shortland.—Senior.—Lecturer: Mr. J. W. Bains, (China Mail); Examiner: Mr. R. A. Lowry (8 China Morning Post). Certificates awarded to—R. D. Wilks; "D" D. Young; "D" Junior.—Pang Kan-wing; "D" A. Mercado, Li Chor-chi, F. J. Agabeg, H. W. Kiling, and V. Salviator.

Book-keeping.—Lecturer: Mr. A. O. Brown; Examiner: Mr. A. E. Crappell. Certificate awarded to—H. D. Talat, "D".

Theoretical Chemistry.—Lecturer: Mr. E. Browne, F.I.C.; F.C.S.; Examiner: Mr. A. C. Franklin, F.I.C. Certificates awarded to—Chan Wing-to and Tam Wing-kwong. Practical Chemistry.—Tan Wing-kwong; "D" Chan Wing-to; "D" Ko Wo-tuck; "D" Chan Un-ying; "D". Ma Fung-shu, Oscar Ribeiro, Joseph Penn-whi, and Au Shiu-cheung. Physics.—Senior.—Lecturer: Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A.; Examiner: Mr. H. Sykes. Certificate awarded to—J. C. Ozorio, Junior.—Certificates awarded to—Tse Ching-fong and Leung Wing-wai.

## TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### DAMAGES IN THE VISAYAN ISLES.

Iloilo, Panay, P. I., September 30, 1908. Reports from nearly every place in the Visayas that suffered from the recent typhoon have been received in Iloilo and these reports tell a tale of destruction and damage that, in money value, will amount away up into the hundreds of thousands of pesos.

At Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, the damage to the military was severe, two sets of barracks being completely destroyed and the barracks of another company badly damaged. The troops are camping in tents, in the chapel, in officers' quarters and wherever shelter can be secured. Officers' quarters were also damaged. At Camp Connell, Samar, four sets of quarters, the distilling plant, Hospital Corps quarters and the chapel were destroyed, and those left standing are in such condition that they afford no shelter.

At Borongan the town and the military post were both wiped out. No deaths reported, only a few minor injuries. All buildings at Gandara more or less injured; nipa roofs all blown away. At Camp Downes nipa roofs all injured. Tanauan, Tolosa and Abuyog, Leyte, all report injury to buildings. One set quarters and one officers' quarters blown down at Albuera.

All buildings except head-quarters, post exchange and Hospital Corps sergeant's quarters blown down. By heroic effort the steam lighter *Harriburg* was saved, but the *s. Tarlac* is reported ashore three miles north of Borongan. It is almost certain that the government will have to furnish emergency support to the residents of the coast of Samar as practically everything these people owned has been destroyed or blown away. Very little damage was done around Iloilo and on the Islands of Golmaras and Panay, although several small houses were unroofed or blown down. The government should take steps to investigate the condition of the people in Samar at once and probably some of those in Leyte.

## CHINESE IMMIGRANTS INTO MEXICO.

### LABOURERS SENT BACK.

A Tokyo message to the *Asahi* says:—The German steamer *Landratschiff*, which arrived at Yokohama at 6 a.m. on the 18th ultimo from Mexico, carried a large number of Chinese labourers, who were refused permission to land in Mexico. The steamer had proceeded from Hongkong to Mexico with 416 Chinese labourers. The Mexican health officials declared that all the labourers were suffering from trachoma and refused them permission to land. Protestations were made in vain by the captain of the steamer, and the overseers of the labourers, and the steamer left the Mexican port on the 19th August for China. During the voyage, kakke broke out among the Chinese, and 51 of them died from the disease. On the morning of their arrival at Yokohama, another man died. Besides this, forty or fifty patients were lying on board in a critical condition. The steamer put in at Yokohama on account of its supply of food and coal having fallen short. The loss to the contractor for the labourers is estimated at about ¥500,000.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

### INDIA'S CO-OPERATION WITH CHINA.

In the Indian Budget estimate for 1908-1909, the following reference appears on the all-important subject of the opium trade with China:—

"Under Opium, we estimate that our gross receipts will amount to 720 lakhs, and our net revenue to 593 lakhs, as compared with 724 lakhs and 595 lakhs respectively in the current year. The reduction in net revenue would have been greater but for the poor outcome of the crop now being gathered which will reduce the payments to be made to the cultivators. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced from 48,000 to 45,000, and the average price likely to be obtained, has been estimated at Rs. 1,300 per chest as against Rs. 1,310, the average obtained during the current year. The trade in Malwa opium has slightly revived of late, and we have assumed that 15,000 chests will pay duty, that being the full amount permissible during the calendar year, as explained below."

In last year's Financial Statement, I referred to the fact that negotiations were in progress with the Government of China in regard to the restriction of the opium trade, but these had not at that time reached a stage at which any announcement was possible. Papers have recently been presented to Parliament explaining the nature of the settlement that has been arrived at. The gist of the latter in so far as it is material for the present purpose is to the following effect:—(1) that the Government of India have agreed to restrict the export of opium from this country to 6,000 chests during the calendar year 1908, and to effect further reductions of 5,000 chests in 1909, and the two following years; (2) that the question of making still further reductions after the year 1910 will depend on whether China has, in the interval, effected a proportional reduction in its own production and consumption of opium; (3) that the question of increasing the Chinese import duty, which at present stands at 210 taels per picul, has been postponed for the present as the objections entertained to that course are felt to require much fuller consideration; and (4) that China shall be permitted to port a Chinese official at Calcutta to watch the auctions and the packing, but with no power of interference.

In pursuance of this agreement we have reduced the area under poppy cultivation in the Bihar and Benares Agencies from 845,000 bigas to 800,000 bigas. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced from 48,000 to 45,000 chests in 1908, and to 40,000 from January to March 1909, and the number of chests of Malwa opium which may be exported from Bombay has been limited to a maximum of 15,000 during the present calendar year. Further reductions will probably be effected in 1909 and 1910.

India is thus prepared to do its part in co-operating with China towards the eventual extinction of opium habit among the Chinese. Whether further measures will be necessary taken will depend on the degree of success which may be found to attend the efforts of the Chinese Government. That those efforts are sincere we entertain no doubt, and such evidence as we possess indicates







## THE DALAI LAMA.

Telegrams from Peking announce that a most interesting personage arrived yesterday afternoon (Sept. 28) in the Chinese Capital—the Dalai Lama. Ever since the political mission of Colonel Younghusband, with the military escort under Colonel Macdonald, entered Tibet and approached the mysterious city of Lhasa, in 1904, the Dalai Lama has been a fugitive from his country, and has been wandering in the remote parts of Mongolia and Western China, while the reins of Government have been held in his absence by his fellow Pontiff, the Tashi Lama. The Dalai Lama has been accompanied in his travels by an immense staff of Lamas, and extraordinary reports of the doings of what appears to have been an ill-regulated horde of priests have occasionally filtered through from these remote regions. There can be no doubt that the entertainment of the Dalai Lama and his entourage has been a most onerous charge on the Mongolian Princes and Governors whom he has honoured with his presence, and each host appears to have soon tired of the great privilege accorded to him by the advent of the Dalai Lama into his territories, and to have hastened to pass him on to his neighbours. The Chinese Government, ever since the British evacuated Lhasa, have not ceased to urge the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet, but till recently with little success. While he was resident at the sacred mountain of Wutashan, however, the Dalai Lama appears to have been convinced that his safety would not now be endangered by returning to Lhasa, and he decided to go back to Tibet. The Chinese Government then apparently considered that it would be advantageous to have the Dalai Lama visit Peking before proceeding to Tibet, no doubt with a view to convincing him of the necessity of its future action in accordance with the Sincere country's interests, and as was announced, to urge him to assist the Chinese Imperial Commissioner in the carrying out of certain reforms in the government of the country, more especially the establishment of telegraph and the construction of roads. At first the Dalai Lama appears to have easily consented to visit Peking, especially as he was informed that he was to be treated as a sovereign prince, but later he repeated his decision, and unaccountable delays occurred on his journey to the Chinese Capital. Ultimately the Dalai Lama and his attendants reached Tai-yuanfu, when the Governor of Shensi, finding that the expense of their entertainment was considerable, the conduct of the attendants intolerable, and the probable cost of the conveyance of the party by chairs and coolies alarming, decided that the remainder of the journey must be made by rail. The Dalai Lama at first balked at this proposal, but the Governor remained firm, and the former ruler of the one time mysterious Tibet had made his first railway journey and is now in Peking, where he has already had a barbarically magnificent welcome, and is apparently to be treated during his stay with exceptional honours.

The position of the Dalai Lama in the Buddhist theology is not very clear. The claim made for the Dalai Lama is that he is the reincarnation of Buddha, and if that claim was admitted by all Buddhists his position and influence would be immense, and he would in that case be the acknowledged supreme head of the Buddhist faith, a cult which numbers followers estimated at anything from 100,000,000 to 400,000,000. But the Dalai Lama's claims are apparently too fantastic to be admitted even by believers in such a fantastic mass of superstitions as comprises Buddhism, for the entry of Colonel Younghusband's force into the sacred land of Tibet brought no protest from Buddhists as such, and the flight of the so-called head of the religion caused little disturbance to the faithful. The fact is, of course, that the Dalai Lama is only really acknowledged Pontiff in Tibet itself, and even in Tibet his position is somewhat doubtful. The Tashi Lama, it is stated, has equal powers spiritually, and he is also claimed to be a reincarnation. His temporal power in Tibet is quite so great as that of the Dalai Lama, but it has been considered by the British Government sufficient to warrant his being recognised as the *de facto* ruler of Tibet in the absence of the Dalai Lama, and conventions have been made with him on that footing. What effect the return of the Dalai Lama will have on the carrying out of the trade and other treaties which have been concluded between Great Britain and Tibet remains to be seen. The Dalai Lama's flight may have resulted in discrediting him somewhat. Apparently, however, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner anticipates that he will return to Lhasa with practically unimpaired influence and authority. It is understood that Chinese influence will be used in the direction of restoring Tibetan exclusiveness, so that the prospect of increased trade and intercourse with that country in the future is not very hopeful.—*Shanghai Mercury*

## JAPANESE BANKING REGULATIONS.

Since the advent of the financial depression last year, many small banks have failed in Tokyo and in the interior, and there are some private banks which are still in a very unfavourable position, says the *Japan Chronicle*. It has been suggested in some quarters that the existing Banking Regulations should be amended at the same time as the financial consolidation bill. It is held that the failure of the small banks must be ascribed in some measure to the peculiar circumstances of the time, but it was also due in part to the defectiveness of the Banking Regulations. A Tokyo despatch quotes some remarks by Mr. Wakatsuki on this question. The amendment of the Banking Regulations, says the Vice-Minister of Finance, has been under consideration for a long time, and from time to time attempts have been made to effect a modification, but so far without success. But the motive which has prompted the Government to seek to amend the Regulations are quite different from those suggested. The stability of banks depends solely on the management of each bank. However perfect the Banking Regulations may be they cannot prevent bank failures. Depositors should be advised to carefully direct their attention to the management of the bank and do business with those institutions which are conducted on a sound basis. On this matter there is a wide difference in the views by the Japanese and by Europeans and Americans. The latter are inclined to prefer a bank which pays a high rate of interest, irrespective of its standing, and so-called usury-banks are thus enabled to exist. Such being the case, in times of emergency these usury-banks collapse one after another, to the loss of their aversive depositors, and the proverb "Penny wise and pound foolish" is exemplified. The prosperity of a bank depends on the public confidence in good management, and has nothing to do with the Banking Regulations, which are necessary for public interest purposes.

## SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

MR. KONDO INTERVIEWED.

Considerable discussion is still going on in the veracious Press as to the advisability of abolishing the special bounties now paid by the State to various shipping companies. The lines on which bounties are paid and their terms of contract are as follows:—

The European line, 12 vessels; Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1903; Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Seattle line, Nov. 1901 to Dec. 1903; 3 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Australian line, April 1902 to March 1903; 3 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Far Eastern line, Oct. 1902 to March 1903; 11 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Japan Sea line, April 1902 to March 1903; 2 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Taiwan line, April 1902 to March 1903; 4 vessels; Onaka Shosen Kaisha. The Japan Sea line, April 1902 to March 1903; 2 vessels; Onaka Shosen Kaisha. The San Francisco line, April 1900 to Dec. 1903; 3 vessels; Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The China line, April 1902 to March 1903; 18 vessels; Nishin Kisen Kaisha.

The contracts for the grant of special bounties in respect to the European, Seattle, and San Francisco lines come to an end in December next year, and several publicists are strongly urging the Government not to renew the contracts. Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, speaking with reference to this subject, remarks that so far the Government has not expressed any opinion as to the renewal of the bounty contracts, but Mr. Kondo asserts that these various lines cannot be maintained without Government subsidies. "In the event of the Government stopping its bounty, therefore, we shall have no alternative but to discontinue these regular lines of service," the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or any other company will not be in a position to take up the services, as they could not be kept up with a profit. The result will be that Japan's maritime industry, which has been fostered at the expenditure of so much money, will be abandoned to encroachment by foreign competitors.

Reverting to the discussion of this subject, the *Tokyo Asahi* says that, as has been explained in previous issues, the shipping subsidies in this country are defacing the object for which they were introduced, and are doing much mischief.

The expenditure and net profit of the company during the same period were as follows:—

Expenditure. Net Profit.

1903-1st half ..... ¥8,681,000 ¥2,855,000  
2nd half ..... 9,335,000 2,770,000  
1904-1st half ..... 8,803,000 2,018,000  
2nd half ..... 9,852,000 628,000  
1905-1st half ..... 10,200,000 527,000  
2nd half ..... 11,235,000 573,000  
1906-1st half ..... 11,692,000 520,000  
2nd half ..... 9,719,000 2,560,000  
1907-1st half ..... 10,074,000 2,500,000  
2nd half ..... 12,176,000 2,627,000

[The reason that the amount of subsidies shows a considerable decrease from the second half of 1904 to the first half of 1906 is because many ships were at that time requisitioned by the Government as transports.]

The expenditure and net profit of the company during the same period were as follows:—

Expenditure. Net Profit.

1903-1st half ..... ¥9,304,000 ¥2,433,000  
2nd half ..... 9,160,000 2,580,000  
1904-1st half ..... 9,352,000 1,469,000  
2nd half ..... 9,049,000 1,431,000  
1905-1st half ..... 9,420,000 1,485,000  
2nd half ..... 10,283,000 1,525,000  
1906-1st half ..... 10,093,000 2,274,000  
2nd half ..... 10,585,000 1,244,000  
1907-1st half ..... 12,233,000 1,280,000  
2nd half ..... 13,639,000 1,758,000

[The expenditure above given includes the cost of repairs, insurance, and depreciation fund.]

As will be seen from the above, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would sustain a loss of about a half million yen or thereabout every year if maintained by subsidies. At any rate, it is clear that the profit of the company is decreasing year after year. If the ultimate object of subsidies is to encourage the financial independence of shipping companies, the result of the system must be pronounced a complete failure. Prior to the late war the vessels of the N.Y.K. were earning a net profit of from ¥2.50 to ¥5 per ton in half a year; the average earning for the first half of 1906 even reached ¥5.50 per ton. Since then, however, the net profit has been steadily falling, though this is the result not so much of diminution of gross receipts as increase in expenditure.

The condition of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's business is worse than that of the Tokyo company, continues the *Asahi*. Up to 1900 the capital of the company was only ¥5,000,000, but since that time it has increased its capital to ¥16,000,000 besides raising a loan of ¥3,500,000 by the issue of debentures. In other words, the capital has been quadrupled during the last eight years. Despite this fourfold increase of capital, the net profit of the company has increased only by 20 to 50 per cent, compared with the profit when the capital was a fourth of the present amount. The result has been that although the company had been paying a regular dividend of 10 per cent in the past, no dividend at all was declared for the second half of 1906. Last year business was very prosperous, yet the company was barely able to declare a dividend of 6 per cent, and in the present condition of business it will probably be very difficult for the company to maintain even the rate of dividend. Notwithstanding the large amount of subsidy received, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is no better off, or even worse—than the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha is placed in similar circumstances. Despite the fact that the shipping subsidies make an annual drain on the national coffers, the business of the protected companies is steadily going from bad to worse, besides at the same time injuring the interests of unprotected ships and generally interfering with the development of the shipping industry in this country. All this, it is reasonable to conclude, the *Asahi*, to the defective working of the subsidy laws, which require urgent amendment so as to cut down the expenditure to a more reasonable figure, and also to achieve the ends aimed at by the State in granting these sums of money to the shipping companies.—*Japan Chronicle*

## LAWN BOWLS.

POLICE CONSTABLES VS. SERGEANTS.

On the afternoon of the 2nd inst., at Happy Valley, a very interesting match was played between the Sergeants and Constables of the Hongkong Police Force. The game was a level one, resulting in a win for the Constables by one point.

The results are as under:—  
P.O.'s team—Ogg (skip), Glendinning, Bell and Stuart.  
Sergeants' team—J. J. Watt (skip), G. Sim, W. Kent and A. Wilson.

## THE IMPORT TRADE.

OUTLOOK IN SHANGHAI.

One of our local contemporaries published an article recently dealing with the import trade; some excellent ideas and much useful information were given, but one rather serious error was made; it was stated that the old heavy stocks of nearly all articles had been slowly but almost entirely cleared. China was compared to a convalescent who had passed through the crisis. While it is not desirable to represent local conditions in an unduly gloomy light, the reverse would be equally harmful for Home papers are always ready to reproduce extracts from newspapers in the Far East. The consequence of an article, such as the one referred to, might be that a batch of commercial travellers at once would be sent here who they will not be needed for many months, at least. The fact is that the stocks in Shanghai are approximately sufficient for eight months; with goods held in the interior and those about to arrive added, there would be no danger of any real shortage occurring even if no fresh orders were given until next May.

During the last year the statement has been made and published several times that importers considered a ten months' supply was not too heavy for such a market as ours. One importer went so far as to say that short stocks (say two months) would be a real danger, and famine prices the consequence. Experience does not support that view; but it is such a contingency would be presented for the piece goods firms to recoup the heavy losses of 1907-8. But why should the Shanghai market be more able to carry heavy stocks than markets elsewhere? Shanghai is not a place where large stocks are consumed; it is a distributing centre; its business is to supply to all the small markets the goods required. The ideal state for such a market would be to carry no stocks at all, but to transfer all arrivals at once to the interior. Like most ideal states, it is impossible, although the requirements of the consuming centres are fairly regular. Demand occurs at the two seasons when new summer and winter clothing are required. It would be impossible to regulate imports on a perfect basis, because the business is done by so many people working independently; consequently there always will be a certain amount of stocks out, wanted at the moment. And these ought to be kept at about as possible, in view of the fluctuating currency. With a drop in silver such as we are now experiencing only a decided scarcity of goods could rule prices up to a payable basis. Large stocks of goods settled at a higher rate will make imports for months or years the sale of new goods of the same level which have to be settled at much lower rates. Thus when importers must sell (which is always the case with some home) disasters are the natural consequence. It would not be going too far, perhaps, to say that of all markets in the world those of China in general and Shanghai in particular are the least able to carry heavy stocks.

The question then arises as to what method could be adopted to prevent accumulations of stocks. More than one attempt has been made by importers to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement, but none has been deduced, so far. Bargain money for new orders cannot be obtained for the very best Chinese home are neither willing nor able to pay bargain money and foreign merchants are always quite ready to book their orders. At the present time all the second and third-class dealers, being bankrupt, are not likely to cause much trouble in the future unless absolute carelessness is shown in dealing with them.

The new system—if one can be evolved—must be a natural consequence of present conditions for foreign banks and exporters at home have had a lesson that ought to make them more careful, too, in the future. There are from ten to twenty reliable Chinese dealers left in the market; they will give their orders to some of the hundred or more importers, and the foreign home which do not participate in the third-class dealer's close their pieces. Goods traded or carry on speculatively. It remains, therefore, for importers, whether they import goods for Chinese or for their own account, to watch the market closely and not to order any goods that cannot be disposed of beyond doubt, on arrival. To be able to do this both knowledge of the details of the market requirements and judgment are necessary; and without these qualifications no one can expect to carry on trade successfully in this market, and avoid becoming the prey of travellers, compradors' shroffs and weak dealers. In the one thing, we must rely, is to avoid accumulation of stocks. Shanghai cannot carry stocks on account of the currency.—*N. G. D. News*

## BANGKOK-HONGKONG TRADE.

UNPRECEDENTED STAGNATION.

There are fifteen berths shown on the plan of the Bangkok harbour situated midstream between the premises of Messrs. the Borneo Co., Ltd. and the Bangkok Bank. These are now all occupied by steamers which have arrived here during the month, says the *Siam Observer* of 11th ult. Such a state of things is not a matter of daily occurrence. All these vessels are waiting to take cargo and most of them are ships on the Bangkok-Hongkong trade. Some of these steamers have been more than 10 days in the port.

The *s.s. Samien*, which arrived to-day, has taken the last berth down the river just above Bangkok Bank and another ship, the *s.s. Dryad*, is at anchor below Bangkok Bank.

We learn that it is probable that most of these ships will have to remain here between two and three weeks before they can get sufficient cargo for leaving.

The steamers *Solo* and *Frey* which left for Singapore yesterday were not able to take full cargo. The holds of these ships were only about three quarters full.

There is no doubt that there is a marked stagnation in the trade of Bangkok. As a result of this, the freight to Hongkong has been kept.

Freight to Singapore was 23 dollars, before, has fallen to 15 which is Messrs. Windsor & Co.'s rates for the N. D. L. line. Chinese firms were, we learn, the first to reduce the rate. They lowered it to 17 1/2 cents per cubic.

The freight for Hongkong has similarly fallen from above 30 cents to 25 cents.

The above freight includes lighterage from Bangkok Harbour to the outer anchorage at Anglin and Kohsichang which is 7 cents per cubic.

RETURNS of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Bank.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	5,519,673	10,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited.	96,311	25,000
Total.	5,615,984	10,025,000

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Although the two principal American Conventions had nominated their candidates nearly three months ago the presidential campaign did not fairly open till the beginning of the present month. The intervening weeks have seen the Conventions of three minor parties. Of these the Prohibitionist nomination is interesting, since, although the party has no chance of securing Mr. E. W. Chaffin's return, the fact that it could set a candidate before the country is evidence of the great progress that prohibition has made during recent years in America; no less than a third of the United States is said to be now subject to prohibition laws. The Socialist-Labour party brought itself into deserved ridicule by nominating a man who was actually serving a term of imprisonment, and hence was disqualified even if he had been otherwise at liberty to stand for election. Of the Independent Democrats, who under Mr. W. R. Hearst's energetic supervision, obediently nominated Mr. T. Higgen, a Massachusetts merchant, and Mr. J. T. Graves, editor of one of Mr. Hearst's papers, we shall speak presently. Meanwhile neither Mr. Taft nor Mr. Bryan has been idle. The former has been spending a nominal holiday at Hot Springs, Virginia, during which he laid himself out to win the Southern vote with such good purpose that he brought away with him the promise of strong support in West Virginia, and a Jovian cup presented by the people of Hot Springs. Within a few days from now he will set out on a four weeks' tour to stump the country. Mr. Bryan certainly has had enough to occupy him in endeavouring to reconcile the conflicting elements in his own party. For whereas the rejected candidates of the Republican Convention, since fallen into line behind Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan, who has no serious rival for the Democratic nomination, would appear nevertheless to have met with considerable opposition in the party, of which opposition the chief section consists of the Cleveland wing headed by Senator Alton Parker. Mr. Gompers, the Labour leader, has declared emphatically for Mr. Bryan. But the Labour party as a whole is by no means united in this adherence; and to the end of September finds Mr. Bryan like his rival on the eve of starting to stump the country in pursuit partly of the Labour party, partly of the negro vote. One thing however is clear, that if the Democratic leader has had obstacles to overcome where they are the most difficult to meet, his prospects with the country at large have certainly improved. In the State elections of Vermont which have invariably indicated the trend of the greater campaign, the Republican majority was reduced to 28,000, the smallest majority known in any presidential election year since 1892; while in Maine the Republicanism was returned by a plurality of 8,000 votes only a drop of 20,000 since the time when Mr. Roosevelt contested the Presidency. Finally we are told of alarm at the growth of feeling in Mr. Bryan's favour in New York, without which State it has always been known that the Democratic candidate could never hope to rival the Republican. It would be rash to prophesy from these events and surmises. The only safe deduction is that Mr. Bryan has materially lowered the chances against him; and as nothing succeeds like success, it is found that the fact of his having twice suffered defeat in past years, which at one time and another militated against his hope of success, has now begun to tell in his favour. To be twice defeated and yet to face battle undiminished is a strong argument with the people *en masse*, more governed by sentiment than by reason. More than this Mr. Bryan enjoys the obvious advantage, in political warfare, of being the one to attack while Mr. Taft must remain to some extent on the defensive. When the position of the two candidates in this Mr. Bryan has the additional strength of being an experienced campaigner and a terse and able speaker, whereas it is Mr. Taft's speeches that they grow tired to be long and ponderous, and the course of his career has given him but little experience of American political workings. Should Mr. Taft reach the White House, his inexperience tells in his favour since he will be the less biased by considerations of caucus and party feeling. But in the preliminary campaign he loses not a little in comparison with his practised and agile opponent. Mr. Bryan has already scored one notable point by the speech at Des Moines, in which he attacked the tariff question. Both parties are now showing signs of nervousness. But while Mr. Bryan lays it down that the tariff must be framed for purposes of revenue only and not of protection, the Republicans would admit "a reasonable profit to American industries." In other words, Mr. Bryan not unreasonably replies, a certain class is to be favoured at the expense of the whole people. Had the issue remained as clearly defined as this, the struggle might indeed have been a close one. That President Roosevelt was becoming seriously uneasy may be gathered from the fact of his throwing off his earlier pretence of aloofness from Mr. Taft's interests to make a personal appeal to the Labour party for its support; while later telegrams indicate that he has practically taken over the control of Mr. Taft's campaign. But the whole course of the fight has been thrown, at least temporarily, into confusion, by Mr. W. R. Hearst's sensational revelations of the number of prominent men of both parties who have allowed themselves to finger gold of the Trusts. Hitherto the Republicans would appear to have suffered worst from the disclosure. Senator Foraker has been thrown overboard, although the effect of this move is said to have been marred by Mr. Taft's subsequent reconciliation with him; and the President has issued a statement admitting the correctness of Mr. Hearst's statements. Mr. Bryan made some show of fight on behalf of Mr. C. N. Haskell, Treasurer of the Democratic party's funds; but, as one of our telegrams informed us yesterday, the Treasurer has had to go. On the whole, however, before such charges as the best, because it was the only practicable policy; but it must have been a strong temptation to ignore them altogether. Neither party can have failed to see that Mr. Hearst's playing entirely or his own hand. Indeed from all that is known of him it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that he cares little for the ethics of the question he has raised, so long as he may blacken the characters of Republicans and Democrats alike for the possible benefit of the Independent Democratic party which he practically created. At one time it was expected that Mr. Hearst meant to run for the Presidency himself. Possibly the recollection of his defeat when contesting the majority of New York may have influenced him to be content in securing the nomination of two of his creatures. By that nomination, however, he claims to have reduced the number of Mr. Bryan's adherents by anything between 600,000 and 1,000,000, and probably hopes by his recent disclosures to work equal havoc in the Republican ranks. What he has yet to prove is that either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is in a position to make a strong temptation to resign for honesty of both candidates should weigh considerably more with American electors than the guilt of some of their followers.—*N. G. D. News*

## MONUMENTS IN CHINA.

Two handsome gilt bronze lions ornament the plaza in front of the Tai-wei, in the Zoological Gardens outside the Shi-Chia men at Peking. A curious story is connected with them. According to official reports these lions, the property of a temple in the western hills, were buried in 1860 on the approach of the Allied Troops to the Summer Palace. Some time after the operations of the Allied Troops in 1900 foreigners learned of the existence of these sculptures and through the connivance of Chinese endeavoured to get possession of them. The matter was brought to the attention of an official of the foreign office who rescued them. After more than forty years of burial the gilt has nearly disappeared but they are splendid objects and are of a more realistic sculpture than the lion and tiger sculptures commonly seen in China. They are said to be Indian. They remain to be accurately identified.

At a small village on the Yellow River near the Lichuan railway crossing are being dug up from time to time large hollow bricks, measuring three and one-half or four feet in length by 18 inches or so in width and 5 inches thick. When struck they give out a mellow ringing sound and are called by the natives musical stand bricks. They are believed by them to have been used as a frieze. Chinese antiquaries who have interested themselves in these bricks assign no date to them but suppose them to be relics of some ancient palace. They are very fine and specimens sent to Peking are in perfect preservation. Some are larger than those described. A metropolitan official has two of these smaller ones in his house in Peking and two larger ones at Tientsin.

The respect existing amongst the Chinese for "ancient and holy" things explains the remarkable preservation of many monuments in China. Much however has been lost in some common utility and monuments of rare value often disappear into walls and foundations or are broken up. The Chinese have therefore found it necessary to rescue their monuments.

The ancient seats of learning in China contributed to the preservation of antiquities. At Paoing-fu, in the celebrated provincial college destroyed by French soldiers in 1901 was a collection of ancient stone monuments. It was in one of the few structures left standing after the troops had finished the 1900-camp fires. In the Confucius temple in Peking are preserved the famous stone drums of hallowed age. EVIDENCE THAT THE CHINESE TREASURE ANTIQUITIES.

Edkins says:—"Part of the stones of the white Pagoda hill, in the I-ho-yuan or Hai-yuan in Peking were brought from a mountain in Hooan province by the Kin Tartars. A large urn of earthenware for fish—a relic of the Mongol period 2 feet 5 inches—in the I-ho-yuan was lost, but later recovered from a palace temple in the west city where its value was unknown and where it was used as a vegetable receptacle. It was bought by the Emperor for 1,000 taels." At another building in the Hai-yuan are eleven bells of the Chow dynasty found buried in the earth in Kiangsi province in the middle of the 19th century and consequently about 2,000 years old."

CHINESE VANDALISM. One of the metropolitan officials who resides near the Summer Palace during the sojourn of the Court at Wan-Shan-Shan discovered this summer a large tomb just behind his villa. It was one of the Ming dynasty and was the burial place of a eunuch. As it had a good deal of fine sculptured marble about it was believed to be the tomb of a head eunuch. The marble such as is dug out of the Western hills was curiously chipped and broken in a wholesale manner. Upon inquiry it was found that peasants came very early in the morning, gathered chips from these marbles and pulverized them to adulterate flour. Asked why they did not use lime stone or some other stone, and not spoil fine monuments, they answered that other stone was not the right colour—only green stone marble could be used without being detected.

## A NAVAL WEDDING.

It is some years since a naval wedding has taken place in Shanghai, and therefore a great deal of interest was shown yesterday in the marriage of the Rev. A. J. H. Pitt, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Flores*, to Miss M. E. Petty, who came out here to join the Municipal nursing staff about three years ago, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 26th ult. The interior of the Church was simply, but effectively decorated, and the uniforms of the bridegroom's naval colleagues added a bright touch of colour to the scene. Very few seats in the nave were unoccupied when the bridal cortege drove up to the porch. Preceded by the choir, and four clergy, the bride entered the Cathedral on the arm of Mr. Duncan McNeill, and she was attended by two charming little train-bearers, and one small bridesmaid. The hymn "We love the Place, O Lord" was sung as the bridal procession moved up the nave. Four clergy, the Revs. R. G. Winning, F. Ferry, H. M. Trickett and C. J. F. Symons, assisted in the service, which was fully choral. Before the final benediction and exhortation, "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" was sung. The most picturesque part of the ceremony, however, took place at Mr. and Mrs. Pitt left the vestry. While they were signing the Register, the Officers of British warships, and the warrant officers and detachments of blue-jackets from H.M.S. *Flores* lined both sides of the nave, and the bride and bridegroom walked down the flower-strewn aisle under a glittering arch of crossed swords.

The reception, which was very largely attended, took place at the Municipal Hospital in Range Road. After photographs had been taken of the principals and guests, the health of the newly married pair was proposed by the Rev. F. Ferry. The bridegroom responded briefly, and it then fell to his best man, Dr. W. S. H. Sequerra, to propose the toast of the bridesmaids. For them, Lieut. G. F. Skinner replied, and the final toast, that of the hostess, was proposed in a witty speech by Captain Rowland Nugent. The presents were on view in an adjoining room, and among many beautiful gifts the most noticeable were a silver tea set from the officers of H.M.S. *Flores*, and a silver kettle from the bride's colleagues on the nursing staff.

The bride wore a dress of white silk crepe, beautifully embroidered, and trimmed with lace and silver. She wore a court train of figured crepe, and a wreath of orange blossom and a net veil, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Miss Marjorie Price, her little bridesmaid, wore a charming frock of white muslin, trimmed with lace and blue ribbon, with a spray of blue forget-me-nots in her hair. The diminutive train-bearers, Misses Ada Alger and Mary Phillips, also wore white muslin dresses trimmed with blue ribbon, and little lace caps with nosegays of blue ribbon. It should be mentioned that the organ, which has been under repair for some weeks, had reached a sufficiently advanced stage for use by Mr. Fallon on this occasion.

## CHINESE FINANCE.

The prospects of real reform in China continue to improve as long as the nation is allowed to familiarize itself with the present "paper" movement without provoking any serious reactionary setback. Already it is clear that reform talk is *de rigueur* among all classes, and it may be doubted whether any official, however highly placed, would venture a straight-forward denunciation of the movement. The Taransh shows little inclination to follow the example of Sultan Abdul Hamid by having an experiment in immediate representative government, for which China is eminently less fitted than Turkey; and if the liberal elements in the country refrain from "forcing the pace," actual progress in the preliminaries to reform may gradually be achieved. At present the advocates of reform have found no means for co-operation to the extent that enabled the Young Turkish Party to avail itself as an organization of the sweeping concessions suddenly granted from Yildiz Kiosk. In some respects this lack of cohesion among Chinese reformers is fortunate, for it must postpone the possibility of that precipitate action which at the present juncture might compromise the cause. At the same time, the absence of an organized progressive party in China must prolong indefinitely the period during which the country will be striving after reform without method and without result. The institution of provincial assemblies, if carried into effect, may create the nucleus of a party, which by its numerical strength and political intelligence will win for itself a voice in national affairs. Till such a party exists, the work of reform bids fair to remain in its present inchoate condition, relying on the disjointed efforts of a few individuals, whose influence, in existing circumstances, is essentially precarious, while their capacity for initiating a practical programme of national reorganization is limited by inexperience.

In no particular does China feel the lack of practical statesmanship more than in regard to the question of finance. It is open to the Government, in the hands of the Department of State to acquaint himself with the outlines of Western methods of conducting his special business and he will have no difficulty in drafting a scheme of eminently practical reforms on those lines for submission to the Throne. In most instances his claim to fame will rest on this one act, for it is improbable that he will be called upon to carry his scheme into execution. With the would-be reorganizer of Chinese finance the position is entirely different. It is not merely a question of breaking down tradition, but a far more serious consideration of having to state at the very foundation of all existing methods of administration that deters him. Nevertheless his work must precede any attempt to effect real reforms in other Departments. To-day we see a large number of admirable reforms outlined in memorials, but until there is money in the Imperial Treasury with which to carry them through they can have no existence except on paper. At every turn China is feeling the stringency of her finances. The most crying need of the country is education, and the lack of funds to support the vast centres of population; for in this direction foreign assistance would not be rejected, if money were forthcoming to procure it. In regard to other requirements—communications, the army and navy, industries (all as educative in their way as schools)—prejudice against foreign capital acts as an additional deterrent, for the necessary money does not require to be raised locally. Gradually, however, the Chinese themselves are realizing that foreign capital is capable of judicious exploitation without danger to "sovereign rights." Big railway loans are being placed abroad in spite of patriotic protests, and our Wuchang correspondent speaks of a possible accommodation from a foreign bank for such an unproductive purpose as manœuvres. But sooner or later foreign capital will be closed to China, unless she is capable of producing within her own borders commodities that will pay for this steady stream of imports.

At things are to-day China's main exports are the products of an expenditure of human labour that leaves little margin for the accumulation of capital. Very often, indeed, the position is, if the could exploit one large scale the vast mineral resources that lie undeveloped beneath her soil. The ignorance of her people, the indifference of her officials and the hostility of both to foreign enterprise prevent such exploitation. Here then lies the root of all reform, the removal of this prejudice against foreigners, for it affects the financial stability of the Empire, without which no real reform is possible. If Great Britain at the first amends her Patent Laws with the deliberate intention of compelling foreign firms to invest money in China, certainly China has no need to fear the employment of foreign capital under the restrictions that she is now able to impose. Until her prejudices are removed, there can be little hope for the military expansion and naval reorganization without which, she has decided, her claim to recognition in the family of modern Powers will carry no weight. It would be well, then, if the advocates of reform could concentrate their intelligence and their influence on this question of finance. The theory of the problem presents few difficulties, but to give effect to it must arouse the keenest opposition. Among the first things to be abolished must be the system of *likin*, which not only hampers existing trade throughout the Empire, but checks further development. Above all the vast difference in amount between the taxes paid by the people and the official revenue of the country must be eliminated, and here we touch the very essence of Chinese officialdom. The task of a financial reformer will prove no light one. It should, therefore, never be left to the improbable appearance of a heaven-born statesman, but should form the first subject of study and joint consideration among an organized body of Chinese reformers.—*N. C. D. News*

## THE SINO-SIAMSE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

We learn that a meeting of the promoters of the Sino-Siamse Steam Navigation Co. was held at the house of Liang-Sophon yesterday (Sept. 15) when a report was made in connection with the present position of affairs. This was practically what was reported before, namely that of the 300,000 shares of Ticals to each subscription have been received for 100,000 shares upon which the first call of 40 per cent. has been paid. The main question before the meeting yesterday was whether they should wait till the rest of the shares were underwritten or proceed at once to apply for a charter. The feeling of the meeting was manifestly in favour of an immediate application for a charter. It is hoped that as soon as this is done and shares publicly called for that the rest of the capital necessary will be forthcoming.—*Siam Observer*

THE date of the trial of the *libel* action, at Shanghai, in which Mr. Henry O'Brien is the defendant, has been fixed for October 20th, which is the way, is also the date for the Interlocutory motion between Hongkong and Shanghai. The jury in the *libel* case will number five, and the trial will be generally reported.—*Shanghai Times*







## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Colonel Darling, R.E., commanding the Forces in South China, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. R. Davies, Attorney General, Hon. Mr. A. W. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

## AGENDA.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 16).

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 57 to 59. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding five million five hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars to the Public Service of the year 1908.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. The duty has devolved upon me of stating in outline the views of the unofficial members on the provisions of this Bill and of making a few brief comments upon the lucid and interesting statement with which it was introduced. This time last year the representative of the Chamber of Commerce opened his speech on the estimates by congratulating Your Excellency on the satisfactory financial condition of the Colony.

Exchange was high and believed to be the longest period of commercial depression was already thought to be passing away. Land sales were estimated to bring in 3 lacs. The burden of the cost of railway construction had hardly begun to make itself felt. Optimistic forecasts were the order of the day. We all know what happened. We know that a world-wide depression had yet to come. We remember that it fell upon us almost immediately and that exchange also promptly began to fall. The results are to be found in the figures of the Financial Statement. The leading feature of these estimates is Your Excellency invited our attention, preliminary to dealing with the estimates for next year. The figures of the revised estimates for 1908 emphasise the unwisdom of overreliance upon the imaginary resources of a problematical period of prosperity anticipated mainly for the reason that it is so much to be desired. The net result of such drawings in the present instance is, in the words of Your Excellency, "that a debit balance of \$18,000 is anticipated to accrue from the working of the current year. Under the circumstances, the balance of our assets is thus expected to decline from over a million and a half dollars, at the end of last year, to a little over \$500,000 at the end of this year, it is unfortunately impossible on the present occasion to congratulate Your Excellency on the financial conditions of the Colony.

That the financial condition of the Colony is unsatisfactory is clearly demonstrated, not only by the revised estimates for 1908, but also by the leading feature of the estimates for the coming year. The leading feature of these estimates is obviously the inclusion in the general revenue of over \$400,000 received from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. By this means a large deficit has been provided against, which would otherwise have led Your Excellency to propose an increase in taxation for the full amount. That there was some such design we suspected. That the Colony was in reduced circumstances we knew. But that there was such dire need for the succour thus provided some of us perhaps did not altogether realise, nor could it easily have been imagined that the disinterested attitude adopted by the Government in those somewhat breezy debates which led to this windfall. This method of dealing with the proceeds of the fund which as Your Excellency admitted "should theoretically be invested in some remunerative work which would benefit the Colony, and at the same time produce a sum equivalent to meet the new charge upon the revenues," naturally occupied the chief place in your consideration of the estimates.

It is equally natural that we should have principally occupied the minds of the unofficial members when we met to consider the Government's proposals. The result of our deliberations is that although we regard this disposal of the Fund as a departure from the principles of sound finance we do not see our way to oppose it, in view of Your Excellency's pronouncement that it is the Government's only alternative to increased taxation. We are certainly not prepared to advocate that. We believe that to raise the rates of property at the present time would be little short of an extortion. Moreover, we feel that the argument derived by Your Excellency from the fact that the taxpayers of the day are being called upon to shoulder a disproportionately heavy burden of the cost of railway construction is strong enough to clear us from the charge of indifference to the claims of posterity.

Those who will come after us will profit at our expense inasmuch as that the interest on the railway loan is being paid out of current revenue instead of being debited to capital account, as might properly be done. In fact, in this case it is possible to argue that, to the finance of the property two wrongs make a right. The realisation that, in spite of this windfall, it has only just been possible to make both ends meet is sufficient cause for satisfaction that negotiations with the Home Government have not so far made it necessary to provide for any reduction in the revenue from opium.

The narrowness of the financial straits through which the Colony is passing will, however, we think, be made manifest should the Home Government insist upon pushing the claims of the extreme section of the anti-opium agitators.

The unofficial members discussed the possibility of this in connection with the subject of the military contribution. In speaking upon this fruitful field of controversy Your Excellency evidently anticipated an attack upon the principle underlying the impost, and you referred to some strong remarks made last year on the subject by the Honorable Member, Mr. Gresson. The quotation from these remarks which Your Excellency made might, perhaps, isolated from its context, convey a wrong impression of his attitude and it is only fair to point out that he also said this: "For one thing and have always maintained that it is correct that the Colony should contribute something towards the Imperial Troops, but for a small Colony the sum of \$1,000,000 is excessive."

Speaking for the unofficial members of the day I have to say that we are of one mind regarding the principle of the contribution and

in full accord with the views of Your Excellency as regards the advantages to the Colony of the presence of the Garrison. For one we have never been able to appreciate the force of the objection raised against the contribution on the ground that the Garrison is retained here mainly for "strategic" and "imperial" purposes.

Imperial strategy in these parts is obviously a naval matter and its depots can hardly depend upon a small body of troops which is scarcely more than sufficient to ensure order and security within the limits of the Colony. That a detachment is liable to be requisitioned to quell a riot in an outport is a minor consideration of its use which cannot be classed as strategic. But whether for strategic or local purposes, the presence of the Garrison here is recognised by the unofficial members as conferring great benefits upon the Colony. Those who doubt this can hardly have reflected upon the fact to which Your Excellency also drew attention, that outside the two-thirds of the funds devoted to the Garrison come out of the pocket of the British taxpayer. True, the unofficial members view the method upon which the contribution is levied as a bad one. That it is open to criticism Your Excellency clearly showed, inasmuch as that under the present method the sum payable is increased in a time of financial difficulty.

We are pleased to know that Your Excellency is at work on a plan which will place the levy on a more equitable basis and we trust that you will succeed in overcoming the serious difficulties which you have not confined to, but which have so far prevented you from proposing it to the Secretary of State.

But though the unofficial members view with favour the principle of the contribution and in ordinary times would willingly consent to its appearance in the Estimates, we wish to make this clear that if the Opium policy of the Home Government is pushed with such persistence as to wreck these estimates, and if the threat of increased taxation comes to be made good, then we shall hold ourselves free to seek relief by agitating instead for a remission of a part of this contribution.

Here it may perhaps not be inappropriate to suggest to the Government that instead of fixing their thoughts upon increased taxation as the only alternative to temporary expedients they should bring their minds to bear upon the possibilities of retrenchment. Is there really no such possibility? Are all means of cutting down expenses exhausted? Are all methods of effecting these small economies tried to the limit? Have the small economies employed in all the Departments of the Government?

When one glances over the pages of these estimates and sees the long lists of minor appointments, the frequently recurring items of charges for allowances, extras, incidental expenses and what not, it is difficult to repress a doubt as to whether the administration could not be run on more economical lines.

In particular one cannot help wondering whether greater economies could not be effected in the Sanitary Department. The comparatively small savings shown in the estimates under this head has been noted with some disappointment.

The recent authoritative pronouncement of the Indian Plague Commission has made it clear that many of the expensive and irritating methods hitherto employed in combating plague in this Colony were absolutely futile, as, for instance, the free use of disinfectants, lime-washing and the rest of it. The number of coolies engaged by the Department when it was thought necessary to carry out these methods could be sensibly reduced and so one would think might the number of inspectors employed to look after them. This would not only effect an actual saving, but would indirectly benefit the revenue by encouraging Chinese to come here instead of driving or keeping them away as at present.

In this and other ways the lavish expenditure which grew up during years of exceptional prosperity, and which originated partly in the careless habit of mind which prosperity brings, should be resolutely reduced.

The unofficial members are by no means persuaded that no retrenchment is possible. Neither I believe are the general public so persuaded. Before agreeing to any fresh taxation they will require to be.

I do not propose to follow Your Excellency into any of the details of these estimates, but there are one or two matters especially interesting to the public upon which it may not be out of place to say just a few words.

First and foremost in the public eye stands, of course, the railway. It is satisfactory to learn that, speaking generally, progress has been well maintained. In particular it is satisfactory to know that the pace at which the work of reclamation at Kowloon is advancing has of late been notably accelerated. The arrest of the bridge work is a matter upon which under the circumstances it is perhaps undesirable to comment. Of course the railway will never be anything but an expensive toy until through communication is made to Canton and beyond. But even though it may only be as a railway to nowhere we welcome the prospect that the line to the frontier will be completed and opened for local traffic by March 1910.

This prospect opens up the question of roads in the New Territory for which we are glad to see some provision has been made. It is unnecessary to dwell on the stimulating influence of improved means of communication, apart from which the roads are needed to feed the railway. I am sorry that it has not been decided to build the more important roads, as for instance, that from Castle Peak to Ping Shan, wide enough to admit of wheeled traffic. I think that this decision requires reconsideration. The plan of making a carriage road with the intention of converting it to a wide one does not seem to me to be a very efficient or economical. In the long run it will prove more expensive and in the meantime communication between the villages will still be subject to pedestrian conditions, which do not make for rapid progress. It has been pointed out to me that the roads ought to be built strictly as feeders and that they should be commenced and pushed out from suitable bases along the line of the trunk. In view of the importance of this has not escaped Your Excellency's advisers.

That the New Territories should yield to all a revenue of upwards of \$200,000, exclusive of land sales, is perhaps the brightest spot in the whole Budget, and it was very fitting that Your Excellency should single out for special mention the notable part played by Mr. Clement in the initial stages of the settlement of those Territories and the admirable work of development which is being carried out by his successors. As one who has seen and has a keen interest in it for years, I found satisfaction in Your Excellency's appreciative reference to the work, the value of which, I may say, has never been hidden from the present unofficial members, nor, I fancy, from that section of the public which takes an interest in local affairs.

As regards the roads on the Island I have a word to say on my own account. When I returned to this Colony at the end of last year, after an absence of nine months, the strongest impression of change which I received was the change for the worse which had overtaken the surface of the roads. In particular I have to

point out that the leading road from the Valley to Wong-ai-chung Gap and that from Castle Peak and Ping Shan and on the Island

from Aberdeen, also to Black's Link and even the Bowes Road, and last but not least the Jubilee Road, but I do not by any means confine my criticisms to these. I imagined that the fallen state they were in must be due to less money having been appropriated towards their upkeep than in former years, owing to our extreme impecuniosity. I was surprised therefore to notice that the vote for this year was the same as last, and I am unable to account for it except upon the theory that the money so devoted was not properly spent. Quite recently, the first road referred to has been repaired, and also Black's Link, but on the Jubilee Road the grass still grows in many places a foot high, and in others the surface has become a series of small ravines created by the rains. The roads of this Colony used to be one of our chief sources of pride, and they ought to be so at this day if thorough supervision were exercised over the expenditure of the money devoted to their upkeep.

Another matter of widespread public comment is the extent to which the Ordinance relating to receipt stamps is neglected in small business transactions. A strict enforcement of the existing law would, in the opinion of many of our leading Chinese residents, bring in a really large revenue; indeed I have heard the comforting opinion expressed by more than one such that between retrenchment and receipt stamps there ought to be enough to bridge the prospect of having to meet the Orphan Fund to fall back upon. However that may be, there is no doubt that a good deal can be done, and the unofficial members have noted with satisfaction that Your Excellency was aware of the position, and had already taken steps towards availing of its advantages.

On the subject of the Judiciary the opinion of the unofficial members is divided as regards the necessity for a third Judge, but there is no division of opinion as regards the view that the state of the Colony deserves an appointment at the present time. Under these circumstances we agree in viewing with favour the new arrangement announced by Your Excellency. I have to add on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce that the arrangement highly recommends itself to the Committee.

These are all the points upon which I have to comment at this stage of the Bill. It only remains to refer to Your Excellency's interpretation of the signs of the times. The reiterated belief that the point to which we are all prospering is through your speech like a refrain. It is quite possible to share this belief as regards the general trend of events in the wider world, and even as regards the China trade, and yet at the same time to doubt whether this Colony is destined to benefit thereby to the extent that Your Excellency anticipates. Your Excellency referred with evident satisfaction to certain official reports and statistics which seemed to show that Canton had been prospering during the period in which in Hongkong we had heard nothing but talk of languishing markets. Some of our friends had already suggested that if Manchester or Hamburg were to flourish while Liverpool or Bremen respectively dwindled, would the inhabitants of the latter ports have reason to reflect with satisfaction on the circumstance? Without laying themselves open to the charge of undue pessimism they might judge that trade was going past them, that business was being done direct. Our circumstances are not exactly parallel, but there is enough similarity to make one ponder. Some observers think that Hongkong is in danger of losing its important position as a mart. This is an ugly thought, but it is a possibility. The blind hope is proverbial, but optimism, in finance at least, should keep open eyes. Optimism may sometimes falter the fact of prosperity. But at least, through excess, it is as often beguiled adversely.

Here in Hongkong, if anywhere, the truth of that has been demonstrated time and time again. Some of us who realise how much this Colony has suffered from the results of optimism, carried to excess, view with some concern, having regard to the extent to which the future is being left upon to ameliorate present conditions. We should have liked to see more evidence than it displays of a growing disposition to set the Colony's financial house in order, lest the long prophesied period of renewed prosperity should still lag. In saying this I am not actuated by any desire wantonly to tear to pieces the good hope upon which was mainly based Your Excellency's defence of this makeshift budget, but because I have felt bound to point out that there is another side to the picture.

And now having said so much in discharge of the greatest duty of critic, I have cause to express my most earnest desire that these and all such forebodings may be utterly falsified, and that Your Excellency's brighter forecast may be justified, and even triumphantly vindicated by the logic that can ultimately be relied upon to make the position clear—the infallible, illuminating logic of events.

Mr. Gresson said the hon. member who had just sat down had voiced the views of the unofficial members of the Council on the estimates for 1909, but that he wished to make reference to points to which he wished to make reference. It had been pointed out time and again that in Hongkong the harbour and shipping were all important and it should not be their policy to bleed the shipping. Two items had been increased, 66 per cent. in the present Estimates—he referred to boat licenses and the medical examination of emigrants. Those interested had received no intimation of an increase in the fees except through the Government Gazette. That the Estimates were not reliable was a well established fact, and he instanced the case of the waterworks. He asked the Government to give an assurance that \$250,000 would be the maximum estimate contributed by light dues. His Excellency had made no reference to the means of retrenchment proposed and he hoped some light would be thrown on that subject. He thought it would be admitted there must be some limit to the allowance to be made for the fall in exchange. It was put at 12.50, but the exchange had fallen below that before and it might easily do so again. This would prove to be a most important factor to the Colony and was a matter which should receive the closest attention.

He alluded to the extension of the Kowloon Waterworks, and the catchment area which had to be increased in order to meet possible future requirements.

His Excellency the Governor said that before he reviewed briefly the remarks made by the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce as representing the view of the unofficial members to-day, he thought the Council would agree with him when he said that the hon. member's speech was a masterpiece of lucidity and clarity, which they had just witnessed by one of the members of this Council was a matter which they might almost sincerely congratulate themselves upon. The hon. member on his right (Mr. Stewart) referred first of all to the very large deficit which they would have to deduct from the balance of their reserves at the end of the year \$38,000, as being due to the working of the year 1908. His Excellency had explained very fully how that was made up, and he would merely remind the Council that some \$300,000 of that was due to the very exceptional expenditure on the purchase of a dredger and the fact of the failure of the people in South China—neither of which might be considered to be the ordinary expenses of the Colony. Passing from the general revenue to the finances of the Colony, to the general tone of which he had nothing whatever to complain of, he would just allude to the remarks which he made on the question of the military contribution. His Excellency proposed to say that he had not gone into all the details of this complicated calculation, because he had on that occasion so much to say on other subjects that time would not permit of his going into any very intimate details of any one particular subject, and, moreover, his study was as yet incomplete and he was obtaining further figures in order to see if his suggestion was feasible or not. The hon. member had spoken somewhat emphatically on one point, he said that if the action of the Imperial Government in the matter of opium should result in wrecking the Estimates before them, they would then feel that a very strong position had been erected from which to appeal to the Imperial Government for some remission in the military contribution. He (the Governor) did not think the military contribution precisely affected the opium question. Whether or not the Colony might hope for any financial consideration from the Imperial Government was a question for another question. He saw nothing in the fact that Japan had offered to join the Powers in prohibiting the import of morphia into China provided that China would agree to a trade mark convention. The reply was that morphia had nothing to do with trademarks, and that position, he felt, was somewhat analogous to the question of the military contribution and the opium revenue. But undoubtedly the most serious question that had been brought forward by the two unofficial members was the question of the military contribution. He could assure the Council that during the past year that question had been most vividly in the minds of himself and those who with longer experience in the Colony had advised him these matters. It could not be denied that the financial position was one of very great difficulty and the smallest application for an increase, either in the matter of appointments or the matter of other charges had been most carefully scrutinised and unless it was proved to be absolutely essential would not be allowed. Whether or not it might be possible to cut down minor charges in the various departments would continue to receive his most earnest consideration during the coming year. The question of the Sanitary Department was brought forward as a case in point. The savings on the Sanitary Department amounted to some \$30,000 or \$37,000 in the Estimates before the Council. That was in spite of an increase due to the fall in exchange—a fall of 12.50. In other charges referred to by the speaker there was a decrease under the 22 heads, practically all the savings under the 22 heads, practically all the savings under the 22 heads, practically all the savings under the 22 heads.

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## Alarming Collapse.

## COUNCIL MEMBERS IN JEOPARDY.

PORTION OF CEILING NARROWLY ESCAPES INJURING MESSRS. GRESSON AND BADELEY.

It is seldom that any untoward incident mars the proceedings of the Legislative Council, but the meeting of the members last Thursday afternoon, which was of sufficient interest in itself by reason of the fact that the Estimates were under consideration, was seriously affected by the fall of a great block of stucco which fell on the table between the heads of an unofficial and an official member. The business of the Council had just commenced. The Colonial Secretary had moved the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Murray Stewart was beginning his speech, when Mr. W. J. Gresson, who arrived five minutes late, took his seat at the end of one arm of the table next to the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. BADELEY. Everybody was interestedly listening to the opening remarks of Mr. Stewart, the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council, when suddenly a block of ornamental and decorative stucco work on the roof fell with an alarming crash on the table immediately between Mr. Gresson and Mr. BADELEY. For a second everybody was alarmed, and it was feared that the hon. members had been badly hurt. The block threw off a plethora of small chips which flew all around. At once Mr. Gresson and Mr. BADELEY drew back and the Council was in some commotion for a moment. Mr. Murray Stewart went on calmly with his speech. The Clerk of Councils and the Chief Clerk made hurried exits and coolies removed the debris. There was no stoppage in the proceedings, but there was quite evidently a good deal of anxiety. The block of stucco, about a foot long and half a foot in depth, had rested at the spot where one of the punkahs is fastened to the ceiling. The punkahs were immediately stopped and then lowered during the afternoon were not again utilized. When one considers the heat of the chamber, even in comparatively cool weather, it can be well understood, that the temperature of the room was far from exhilarating. Meanwhile, when it was seen that the danger was only local, as it were, there were "pods and winks and wretched smiles," although it must be confessed that with few exceptions nobody seemed to be exactly comfortable.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

## ARTILLERY UNITS.

3rd Period: Company Training.  
Four weeks commencing 1st September.  
Each company will have one evening week and all officers, N.C.O.'s and men should endeavour to attend the drill night of their company during the four weeks' company training.  
All instruction during company training will be given by the officers of the company. No. 1 Company Monday, the 5th October; No. 2 Company Tuesday, the 6th October; No. 3 Company Wednesday, the 7th October; and No. 4 Company Friday, the 9th October.  
Note:—Members of other companies may attend on the above dates.

## ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th October, 1908, for technical instructions.

ENGINEER AND INFANTRY COMPANIES.  
Parade.—At Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 5th, and Friday, the 9th October, 1908, for technical drills. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

TAI KOO DETACHMENT.  
Parade.—At Tai Koo at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th October, 1908, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

## ENGINEER COMPANY.

A practice shoot will take place at King's Park Range of the above company on Sunday, the 11th October, 1908. Ammunition must be drawn from Volunteer Headquarters before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th October, 1908.

## C. U. S. R. A.

It is notified for information that the meeting of the above committee on Tuesday, November 10th, 1908. Members of the Corps will be squadded as far as possible on Saturday, the 14th November, 1908. The meeting will take place on the Kowloon City Range.

## RIFLES AND EQUIPMENT.

Officers Commanding will please instruct the members of their units to draw their rifles and equipment from headquarters as early as possible.

## JOINED.

Mr. J. D. Auld joined the Corps on the 22nd September, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1, 1051 and posted to the infantry company.

Mr. E. E. Rigold joined the Corps on the 25th September, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1, 1052 and posted to No. 4 company.

Mr. F. C. Carroll joined the Corps on the 25th September, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1, 1053 and posted to the infantry company.

## RESIGNED.

Gunner A. B. Blum is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 22nd instant.

Sapper F. W. Quirk is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 23rd instant.

Sapper A. Comar is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 23rd instant.

Sapper R. Pestonji is permitted to resign with effect from the 28th instant.

## TRANSFER.

Gunner C. Plouet is transferred from No. 1 Company, to the Engineer Company with effect from the 23rd instant.

## NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Stonecutters' Island from October 17th to November 2nd, every member of the Corps should endeavour to be present for as long a period as possible. The attention of members is directed to page 357 (2) in the Corps Handbook. It is hoped that every member of the Corps will attend Camp during the preliminary drills of the first few days, otherwise the proper sequence of drills will be hindered. Members who have not yet done so, should draw their Arms and Equipment from Store as early as possible. All arms and equipment must be drawn from Store by October 10th, 1908.

The instructions for Camp will be issued shortly; every member should make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the orders, especially paying special attention to orders about arms, clothing, gun practice, fire alarms, etc. All sergeants should thoroughly understand the duties of orderly sergeant.

## CORPS ORDERLY OFFICER.

Office on duty for week commencing 5th October, 1908: Lieut. W. M. Scott.

Post for duty Lieut. J. A. T. Plummer.

## INVALIDED ON PENSION.

WELL-KNOWN POLICE OFFICER LEAVES FOR THE HOMETOWN TO-DAY.

After serving nearly five years in the Hongkong Police Force, Police-constable (No. 34) J. Lenaghan has been invalided on a pension. He left for the homeland last Thursday, by the P. and O. steamer *Arcturion*.

On the night of May 13, 1906, Police-constable Lenaghan, who was then stationed at Hung Hom, went to the assistance of a Chinese policeman, who was being attacked by a number of American blue-jackets, who were on their way to join their ship in Kowloon Docks. In the struggle that followed, Lenaghan was struck on the head with a beer bottle, which rendered him unconscious. Assistance was soon at hand and the blue-jackets were beaten off. Lenaghan was taken to hospital, where he remained for about three weeks.

Since that time his mind seemed to have been affected, and he had been noticed to have acted queerly while on duty. This was brought to the attention of the Government medical officers, with the result, as stated above, that he was found unfit for further duty and was invalided.

Police-constable Lenaghan—a typical young Irishman—was well-liked among his colleagues in the Force and his misfortune has been the cause of much regret.

## THE DEATH OF MR. C. BRODERSEN.

We regret to have to record the death of another well-known and respected Shanghai resident, in the person of Mr. Charles Brodersen, which occurred at the General Hospital yesterday morning, reports the *N. C. D. News* of yesterday. Mr. Brodersen entered the Hospital about a fortnight ago, suffering from kidney troubles, and gradually growing weaker, he died of heart failure. The deceased, who was of German parentage, was born in Hongkong in 1860 and was educated in Germany. He joined the Hongkong branch of Siemens and Co. twenty-five years ago and remained in their service until 1899, when he came here to take charge of the Shanghai branch. He was for many years an active member of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and was formerly Vice-President and afterwards President of the German Association in Shanghai. He was at all times keenly interested in several branches of sport and was not only an owner of racing ponies, but was for several years one of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club. At the time of his death Mr. Brodersen was managing partner of Messrs. Siemens & Co. in Hongkong.—Ed., H. K. F.

## TRADE-MARKS IN KOREA.

A recent dispatch from Chemulpo to the Japanese Press states that the Japanese in Korea were sending in to the Residency-General applications for the protection of their industrial property in accordance with the terms of the recently signed treaty between the United States and Japan regarding the protection of trade-marks, patents, designs, and copyright in Korea. Among the applications for registration were four certain trade-marks identical with those owned by foreign firms, and as a result of the discovery of this fact the foreign merchants of Chemulpo held a meeting on September 15 to discuss the question. It was then decided to send the following letter to the Director of the Patent Bureau in the Residency-General:—

"SIR,—We, the undersigned, have the honour to inform you that it having been brought to our notice applications have been lodged by Japanese subjects for the registration of trade-marks identical with those used for many years by British, German, and other foreign firms doing business in Korea, take leave to inquire whether it is the intention of your Bureau to grant such registration?"

"As it is a subject of the very greatest importance to us, we shall thank you to kindly favour us with a reply to this question by return of mail, and thus oblige, Sir, Yours faithfully,

"CARL WOLTER & Co.,  
German Merchants.  
"HOLME, RINGER & Co.,  
British Merchants.  
"NOBEL EXPLOSIVE CO., LD., GLASGOW,  
British Corporation.  
Per Townsend & Co., Agents.  
"HENNETT & Co.,  
British Merchants.  
"BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LD.,  
British Corporation,  
J. Smith Mitchell, Representative.

## THE WAIWOPU.

The following is a list of matters that are said to be receiving the earnest attention of the members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:—(1) To discuss the unfinished Tariff Treaty with Shing Kung-pao. (2) To reconsider the ceremony in vogue with reference to the receiving of Foreign Envoys (3) The question of decorations for Consuls-General and Consuls (4) The appointment of Ministers who have returned from abroad (5) The duties, salary and powers of the newly created post of Commissioner of International Relations (6) The Manchurian Treaty with Russia; (7) The increase of the number of representatives abroad; and (8) The question of making the posts of Minister, Secretary of Legation and Consul substantive ones like other official appointments.—N. C. D. News.

## DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.

A new Comet, which is described as bright, was discovered by Morehouse at the Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin, on September 2nd. It is at present situated upon the southern border of the constellation Cygnus and is moving northward. It is already nearly five times as bright as at the time of discovery, and will reach the point of nearest approach to the sun, on December 26th.—Communicated.

## GOLF.

The monthly competition for the Captain's Cup was held at Happy Valley between October 3rd and October 5th. The following cards were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.	
C. E. H. Davis	81-3 78
C. F. Dixon	97-18 79
J. Clark	83-1 80
W. G. Worcester	99-18 81
F. B. Deacon	101-17 84
29 entries.	
POOL.	
M. A. Murray	84-7 77
S. G. Newall	100-18 82
F. B. Deacon	103-17 86
16 entries.	
Winner of Cup, Winner of Pool.	

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## FIFTH MEETING.

The programme of the fifth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 10th inst., (weather permitting) is as follows:—  
1.—3.45 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP. For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Stokes, R.N. and 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 10 lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 15 lbs.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ard Patrick, 15 lbs.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson's Qorm, 15 lbs.  
Mr. H. V. Keeney's Rosignol, 13 lbs.  
Mr. H. V. Keeney's Rosignol, 13 lbs.  
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Soudan, 13 lbs.  
Mr. Manning's Eglington, 14 lbs.  
Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 15 lbs.  
Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 15 lbs.  
Mr. Medico's Sofraro Rose, 13 lbs.  
Mr. G. E. Morrell's Mainstay, 14 lbs.  
Mr. J. W. Noble's Baluchi Chief, 13 lbs.  
Dr. J. W. Noble's Kirkpatrick, 13 lbs.  
Mr. Reinbeck's Maryland, 15 lbs.

2.—4.05 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weight at 10 to 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffa race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffas allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race (except 5 lbs. extra) will be in a subsequent start for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. and prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Marks at present:  
Earthquake, 13  
Coxcomb, 6  
Homocea, 4  
Blue Nile, 3  
Astral, 3

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym, 14 lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 16 lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 15 lbs.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ard Patrick, 15 lbs.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson's Qorm, 15 lbs.  
Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 15 lbs.  
Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 15 lbs.

3.—4.25 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—AUNT SALLY RACE.—Gentlemen competitors to start dismounted at a given point which will be indicated by a flag. On the word "go" mount and ride to where a number of heaps of sticks will be placed on the ground—dismount—pick up sticks or as many as possible (it is not necessary to pick up the whole of a heap) mount and ride with sticks to starting flag, there dismount and hand pony to mafao who will be waiting. (Mafao not to come on to course until competitors have started.) Run with sticks to lady competitors. Lady competitors will then throw sticks at Aunt Sally. Lady first knocking down Aunt Sally to win prize. Each heap of sticks will be numbered. Competitors must be heap of sticks bearing corresponding number to their own on the programme. Sticks dropped while in transit from heap to ladies and sticks left in heaps may not be fetched. A separate Aunt Sally will be provided for each lady. If no lady competitor succeeds in knocking down Aunt Sally with supply of sticks first brought to her, ladies may fetch back themselves sticks already thrown. No lady competitor may fetch back sticks until all lady competitors have exhausted their supply. Entrance fee \$3. First and second prizes presented by the Club. No post entries.

1.—Mr. Daniel.  
2.—Mr. Dupree.  
3.—Mr. Master.

4.—4.55 p.m.—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies which have run and won at Gymkhana meetings this season. Winner to take the cup. No post entries. Weight for jockeys as per scale. Subscription griffas of any season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 allowed 10 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, and 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym, 16 lbs.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ard Patrick, 15 lbs.  
Mr. T. F. Hough's Sider Dhu, 15 lbs.  
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Panjabi, 14 lbs.  
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Soudan, 14 lbs.  
Mr. Manning's Eglington, 15 lbs.  
Mr. Medico's Sofraro Rose, 15 lbs.  
Mr. G. E. Morrell's Kirkpatrick, 14 lbs.  
Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathairn, 14 lbs.

5.—5.15 p.m.—TIME RACE.—For all ponies or horses of any description. Competitors to ride once round the course in a given time. Competitor passing the winning post nearest to the time allowed to win. Entrance fee \$5. First and second prizes presented by the Club. Competitors will be told the time allowed, at the starting post.

1.—Mr. C. E. Blason.  
2.—Mr. W. J. Daniel.  
3.—Mr. F. B. Deacon.  
4.—Mr. Dupree.  
5.—Mr. P. W. Goldring.  
6.—Mr. W. G. Gresson.  
7.—Mr. F. H. Hickman.  
8.—Mr. C. S. Mackie.  
9.—Mr. R. F. C. Master.  
10.—Mr. G. E. Morrell.  
11.—Mr. John Patterson.  
12.—Mr. Reinbeck.

6.—5.55 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—Handicap.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by the Club. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym, 15 lbs.  
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Earthquake, 14 lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 15 lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 15 lbs.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ard Patrick, 15 lbs.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson's Qorm, 15 lbs.  
Mr. T. F. Hough's Sider Dhu, 14 lbs.  
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Panjabi, 14 lbs.  
Mr. H. V. Keeney's Rosignol, 14 lbs.  
Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 15 lbs.  
Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 16 lbs.  
Dr. J. W. Noble's Baluchi Chief, 14 lbs.  
Mr. Reinbeck's Maryland, 15 lbs.

## THE CHINESE BOYCOTT IN CANTON.

## FEELING AGAINST JAPAN CHANGING.

Mr. Hagiwara, Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, has referred to the Osaka Chamber of Commerce a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Canton on the condition of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods in Canton. The telegram is in substance as follows:—  
"The hostile feeling excited among the Chinese in Canton by the *Tatsu-maru* incident has much abated. The number of Chinese patronising Japanese shops is gradually increasing, and Chinese papers are beginning to publish reports or letters exemplifying friendly relations between Japan and China. The tone of the Press is rapidly changing, and with it the feeling of the Chinese. In all probability therefore the boycott will come to an end and before long."—*Japan Chronicle*.

## HARBOURING A WOMAN.

## AN ILL-TREATED WIFE.

An interesting case was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, last Wednesday, when a man named Hui Mei, who is a scaffolding collector by profession, had to appear on a charge of receiving and harbouring Lo Kam, a Chinese woman, knowing the same to be married. Lo Kam left the protection of her husband, who resides at No. 172, Second Street, on the 15th day of the 7th moon. Her evidence was to the effect that she was ill-treated by her husband. The defendant was only acting kindly towards her. She had known him from the 15th of July last, when he induced her not to throw herself into the sea but earn her living as a seamstress. She told him that her husband had struck her five times and broke two hair brushes on her when she was cooking in the kitchen. Then the thought came to her that as she had left her husband, she must earn her living by hook or by crook, and she therefore went to live with the defendant.  
The husband's evidence was taken, and a fine of \$25 was imposed.

## STORY OF A GAMBLING RAID.

## THIRTEEN MEN CONVICTED.

Yet another instance of the gambling instinct which characterises the lower class Chinese was made manifest at the Police Court this morning. Chan Ting, an unemployed Chinaman, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with keeping a common gambling house at No. 193, Bai Kok, Sham-shui-po, and twelve others had each to answer a charge of gambling in the said house yesterday. The story of the raid as told by a Chinese constable this morning was that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, he entered Chan's premises, when he saw a mat spread on the floor and all the defendants crouched upon it playing "pai kau." Altogether, \$3.60 was found by the Police.

Chan Ting, the keeper of the gambling house, was fined \$25 for his kind foresight in providing amusement for his fellow creatures; while the others had each to pay \$3.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PROPOSED MINING COMPANY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st October.  
(Delayed in transmission.)

Both H.E. Shum Chun Hsun, and H.E. Chou Fu, when they were Viceroy in Canton, had suggested the development of the mineral deposits in the whole of the province of Kwangtung with funds to be raised either by effecting foreign loans or by collecting subscriptions from the public in shares; but these proposals were left in abeyance when their terms of office expired. Now the present Viceroy, H.E. Chang Jen Chun, has had his attention directed to the suggestion of his predecessor on the subject and he is of opinion that the newly appointed Taotai for the Development of Native Industries, who has been placed in charge also of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, should take up the matter in hand and use his best efforts to float a large syndicate with a capital of \$10,000,000, if possible, to be raised from among Chinese only—both officials and unofficials—by share subscriptions.

## THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

The Canton Self-Government Society, the other day, received a letter from Samshui stating that a firm named Fook On Lung at that port recently imported sixty cases of Japanese matches and that a meeting was consequently held by the people to discuss the matter and to deal with the offender.

## WINTER UNIFORM.

The officials of Yumchow Prefecture have written to the Canton Self-Government Society for the supply of 2,000 suits of winter uniform, 2,000 hats and 2,000 pairs of boots for the troops in that prefecture.

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.  
The 10th day of next Chinese moon being the birthday of H.E.M. the Empress Dowager of China, H.E. the Viceroy, Chang Jen Chun, has made purchases of certain valuable articles to be presented to Her Majesty, which consist of twelve pictures with blackwood frames, all nicely carved, one blackwood chair of unique design inlaid with mother-of-pearl and cut glass, as well as some jadestone ware, etc. These articles will shortly be ready to be shipped to the North for presentation to Her Majesty.

## NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Taotai Im Ku, the Viceroy's newly-appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has now been appointed to act also as director of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration in Canton; he took over the seal of office yesterday.

TAOTAI WEN'S SECRETARY.  
Expectant magistrate, Lum Yun Chiu, formerly a deputy of Foreign Affairs here, will accompany the newly-appointed Imperial Assistant Resident at Lhasa, Wen Tening Yao, as his secretary.

## WATERWORKS.

Taotai Chan Mong Tung is appointed by the Viceroy director of the Canton waterworks Company in addition to his own duties as Taotai for the Development of Native Industries.

H.E. the Viceroy wisely believes in widening the streets in Canton whenever opportunity arises. H.E. has therefore directed the police authorities to issue a proclamation that, in future, when any building is to be rebuilt, it should be shifted back two feet should the street be only twelve feet wide, and two and a half feet should the street be less than twelve feet wide. The same proclamation prohibits the temporary accumulation of building refuse in the streets, without the permission of the police authorities.

## YUMCHOW.

Yesterday and to-day all the newly trained troops in Canton were marched out to the North Parade Ground to be inspected by Commander Cheung Wai Chi, the official who arrived here by command of the Board of War with instructions to investigate the work of reorganising the military forces in Kwangtung. This official will also inspect the Bannerman troops to-morrow, and pay a visit to the Canton Arsenal and the magazines before proceeding to Kwangsi on a similar mission to inspect the provincial troops there.

## OPIUM LICENCES.

The issue of licence, which has been changed into the form of a wooden board, to opium smokers will take effect from the beginning of the 10th moon. Smokers must bring with them the necessary licence when buying opium.

## EXTRADITED ROBBERS.

The two prisoners, Tai Fo and Chan Chiu, charged with armed robbery, and who were extradited to Canton from Hongkong, were yesterday tried at the Pan Yu magistracy where the British Consul at Canton was present to witness the proceedings. At the trial the two prisoners pleaded guilty.

## ANOTHER BLACKMAILING LETTER.

The silk market at the Shun Tak district has received a blackmailing letter from the notorious robber chief, Luk Lau Ching, who demands a sum of \$30,000.

## CUSTOMS EXAMINATION.

A short time ago an examination was held at the Normal College here by Taotai Wen Tung Yao, by order of the Viceroy, to select candidates for admittance into the newly established Customs College at Peking. There were about a hundred candidates present at the examination and twenty-two of them have been selected, seventeen being free scholars and the other five are required to pay fees.

## PIRATES BEHEADED.

Four pirates, who had attacked and ransacked the passenger launch *Fook On* about a fortnight ago, in Weichow, were arrested by the Commander-in-chief, H.E. Chun Ping Chik, and were beheaded by him on the 3rd day of this moon.

## PRESENTS TO THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

H.E. the Viceroy has deputed four special messengers to escort the valuable articles which His Excellency is despatching as presents to Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager in honour of Her Majesty's birthday on the 10th day of the 10th moon already reported. These articles have been insured for \$30,000 and were shipped to-day to the capital for presentation.

## MILITARY STORES.

At the request of the officials at Yumchow, the gunboat *Shun Hong* left here yesterday with a quantity of arms and ammunition and other requisites for the Government troops in that prefecture.

## NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

By order of the Viceroy the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is now abolished, but the work of this department is placed under the control of the newly-appointed Taotai for the Development of Native Industries. The new official is, however, instructed to appoint a wuyan to be stationed in each of the various prefectures to carry out the work in connection with the promotion of native industries.

## FOREIGN SHIPPING AFFAIRS.

In consequence of the *Paul Besu* affair, H. E. Chang proposes to appoint a special deputy of foreign affairs to conduct matters solely in connection with the foreign steamers trading in Canton.

## FOR THE U.S. FLEET.

It is learnt that Dr. Mark, the official in charge of the arrangements at Amoy for the reception of the forthcoming American Fleet, who arrived here a week ago, and made purchases, besides those already reported, of two gold cups each valued at \$2,500, a number of silver cups and ten large silver plates for presentation to the American officers of the Fleet. A number of silver chop-sticks has been ordered, which will be given one to each of the American officers at the dinner to be served at Amoy.

## DRUNKEN ROWDIES.

On the evening of the 1st instant, four foreigners, whose names are unknown, created a disturbance in Sha Kuo street while under the influence of liquor. The Shamshui police were at once informed of the occurrence and the drunkards were got under control and taken to the Shamshui police station.

## RAILWAY CALL.

The collection of the second call on the railway shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company does not appear to be proceeding satisfactorily up to the present, the amount collected by the Oi Yui Charitable Institution being only some \$7,000 for the whole of the 8th moon.

## NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Taotai Im Ku has been acting temporarily as director of the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Administration here since Taotai Wen Tung Yao resigned that post on account of his transfer to Lhasa as Imperial Assistant Resident Minister. Taotai Lum Shiu Yung has now been appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications as director of the Administration. This latter official arrived here yesterday.

## A MORRISON MEMORIAL.

Supported by foreign missionaries the Chinese Christian converts in Canton propose to raise a sum of \$20,000 for the building of a Morrison Memorial in the city. A committee of six members has been appointed in this connection and they are now looking for a suitable site for the erection.

## RAILWAY CALL.

The collection of the second call of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company by the 8th moon was as follows:—Shung Ching Tails 4,779; Kwong Chai Tails 6,300; Kwong Yui Tails 5,500; Ming Shiu Tails 2,182; Shui Shio Tails 2,500; Wai Hong Tails 9,000; the Chamber of Commerce Tails 410. The total is, Tails 68,526, being 20,000 tails less as compared with the total amount collected during the 7th moon.

## YUMCHOW GARRISON.

Taotai Kwok Jen Chang, Commander of the troops at Yumchow, has obtained permission from the Canton high authorities to send a deputy to the province of Hunan to enlist one thousand troops to be added to the garrison for the protection of Yumchow.



## THE YARN TRADE.

## DIFFICULTIES OF COTTON YARN IN CHINA.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—In a letter to his journal, the Shanghai correspondent of the *Osaka Jiji* writes:—It goes without saying that the cotton yarn market in Shanghai is extremely depressed. This is chiefly due to the low price of silver, but the repeated failure of crops in China of late years is also a powerful factor in the depression. The import of Japanese yarn between January 1st and September 9th amounted to 165,130 piculs, showing a decrease of about 40 per cent on the figure for the corresponding period of last year. The import of Indian yarn also shows a decrease, but only of about 20 per cent, the figure for the period being 497,537 piculs, against 619,034 piculs for the corresponding period last year. The stock remaining on the market is comparatively small, which indicates that sales of yarn are not so few as is generally supposed. In these circumstances, if the yarn is offered at a price suitable to buyers, there will be no cause to complain of bad sales in China. Japanese yarn always runs higher than the product of other countries, due partly to its better quality, but the market has been forced up still higher by the decline in silver. The low price of silver has seriously affected the money market in Shanghai, though not so much as elsewhere in North China. Many merchants have sustained heavy losses, and this has greatly interfered with the circulation of money. The constant fluctuation in the silver market has led the Chinese, who are fond of speculation, to become more interested in speculating in silver than in ordinary business, and the result has been to still further hamper the stagnation in business created by the low price of the metal. The depression in the import of cotton yarn, especially of Japanese yarn, into China is in a large measure due to the marked progress made by the spinning industry in China itself. This fact should be carefully noted by Japanese spinners. The total number of spindles in operation in China, which stood at 350,000 at the end of the first half of last year, rose to 744,824 at the end of January last, the number of spinning companies being 27. The annual output of yarn is not estimated at 400,000 bales, and an increase of about 20,000 spindles will be seen in the near future. Of the existing 27 spinning companies in China, thirteen have their mills in Shanghai, where the annual output of yarn exceeds 260,000 bales, while the mills of other companies, with the exception of the companies at Hongkong and Tientsin, are scattered in the vicinity of Shanghai and the Yangtze valley. It need therefore cause no surprise that the market for Japanese yarn in China is affected, especially where the mills in the Yangtze valley are concentrating their energies on the production of the variety of coarse yarn largely imported from Japan. Moreover, the quality of Chinese yarn has much improved. For instance the "Double Dragon" brand of the Anglo-Chinese Cotton Mill is equal in quality to the yarn produced by the Fukushima mill of Osaka; and the price is three-fifths lower than the Japanese yarn. The Chinese mill enjoys a great advantage in using Chinese raw cotton, which is in no way affected by the silver market. The principal cause responsible for the depression of the market in China of Japanese yarn, continues the correspondent, is the constant variation in the rate of exchange with Japan, anticipated lower prices for raw cotton, the depreciation in the purchasing power of the Chinese, and the higher price of Japanese yarn. In view of the high price of yarn materials, as well as the increased wages and advance in the price of commodities in Japan, it is impossible to hope for any reduction in the price of Japanese cotton yarn. It is to be regretted that Japanese cotton spinners are exerting themselves to maintain or to force up the market of their yarn by artificial means and are thus merely contributing to the depression in the sales of their goods in China. The reduction in the output of yarn may be effective in maintaining the market at home, but Japanese cotton spinners should consider the matter again with a view to the permanent improvement of the spinning industry in Japan. It must be especially added that the issue of premium tickets on the sale of yarn in China, judging from the results so far obtained, has only served to advertise the embarrassment of Japanese spinners and to add to the difficulties of transacting business without affording any benefit to the trade in yarn.

## A JUNGLE TRAGEDY.

On Sunday, 13th ult., a number of Sandakan hospital patients were sitting, enjoying the cool of the evening breeze, on the bridge near the hospital entrance. Suddenly a large black cobra emerged from the jungle, and came towards them at a great speed. Closely following the cobra came a large hemadryad who caught up the former near the bridge, and struck at him three times, burying his fangs deep in him each time. So intent were the two snakes on their combat that neither noticed a hospital dresser who walked up to the hemadryad and dealt him a blow across the back with a rotan, severing the spine, and killing him instantly. The cobra was already practically dead.

## TANG SHAO-YI.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

The *N. C. D. News* of 3rd inst. says:—On Thursday evening the reception given to H.E. Tang Shao-yi at the residence of Mr. Chun Wun-chee, Singkai, Hongkong, by his relatives and fellow students of the Chinese Educational Mission to the U.S. in the seventies, took place at a private dinner in the college. No one but American-educated men were present, with the exception of the owner of the house, and the proceedings were quite informal—a mere reunion of old school-mates, amongst whom there were one Ex-Governor, one Ex-Vice-President of one of the Peking Ministries, one Ex-Minister and half-a-dozen Taotais. An excellent and recherche supper was also provided and the happy gathering broke up at considerably past the hour of midnight. Yesterday morning his Excellency received the members of the American Association at Kaito and at noon he was the guest at luncheon of his classmen residing in Shanghai. In the afternoon his Excellency took a drive in Mr. Tong Ching-po's handsome motor car and visited, amongst other places, the International and French Settlement Extensions. In the evening the Commissioner attended a dinner given by the members of the Chamber of Commerce to whom his Honour Tsai Taotai of this port courteously gave the use of the Hall of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, on the Bobbing Well Road. His Excellency leaves for Hongkong this afternoon at 5 o'clock in a tender to join the P. M. S. *Marquis* en route for Japan where he will remain for about three weeks before proceeding to the States on his Special Mission.

## ARMED ROBBERY AT SAM-SHUI-PO.

## INMATES TERRORIZED.

Sam-shui-po was the scene of a most daring robbery last Wednesday morning. At about 6.30 o'clock two men armed with offensive weapons gained entrance into 39, The Hong Lane, and after terrorizing the inmates, succeeded in removing about \$300 worth of clothing, jewellery, etc. The police are investigating.

## MARINE COURT.

## MOVING STRAMER FROM BERTH WITHOUT PERMISSION.

In the Marine Court, this morning before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, charged Captain W. A. Ross, master of the British steamship *Dakota*, with (1) unlawfully moving his ship from her berth at Lai Chi Kok to a berth off Cosmopolitan Dock on the 30th ultimo without the permission of the Harbour Master, and (2) removing his ship from Lai Chi Kok after discharging some cargo into a barge to another part of the harbour without thoroughly cleaning and ventilating the tanks and compartments. Defendant admitted the offence.

Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, stated that on the day in question, the *Dakota* shifted from Lai Chi Kok, where she was engaged in discharging a cargo of bulk oil, to Cosmopolitan Dock. Witness inquired into the matter, and discovered that no permission had been obtained and no information given by the defendant as to her shifting and having had the tanks cleared out. It was previously brought to witness' notice that defendant proceeded directly to Lai Chi Kok without first going to the Dangerous Goods Anchorage on the 24th ultimo, on his arrival at the port. Defendant's statement was to the effect that it was his duty to have notified the Harbour Department.

A fine of \$100 was imposed on the first charge. The second charge was dismissed. INFRINGING HARBOUR REGULATION.

In the same Court, Policeman F. Pepprell charged Wong Luk, a boatman, and Cheung Kum, a boatman, with mooring their boats at a distance of less than 100 yards from low water mark between the sawmills at Shek Tong Tsui and the canal at Bowington during prohibited hours (11.30 p.m.) on the 2nd instant.

It was stated by P. C. Pepprell that at about half-past eleven last night, he found defendant's boats made fast to Wing Lok Street Wharf without the permission of the owner.

The first defendant stated that he was alone on board with another woman, as she could not move the boat alone. The two men had gone ashore as soon as the finished discharging cargo. The second defendant said that he was pushing his boat after having discharged the cargo.

Each of the defendants was fined \$2 or ten days' imprisonment.

## DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Police Sergeant George Jackson charged three cargo-boat owners with failing to have the "yulo" of their boats out of the water and rigged so as not to project outboard whilst lying alongside the s.s. *Hallen* in the harbour yesterday.

Prosecutor said that when he went alongside the *Hallen*, he found the three defendants' cargo-boats made fast with their "yulos" projecting out of their vessels. Even after he had warned them, defendants took no notice of him.

All the defendants pleaded ignorance of the law. They were each fined \$10, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

## OBSTRUCTING VESSELS.

A charge was preferred by the same officer as in the previous case against Tam Lok, a boatman, and Ho Po, boatwoman, with lying alongside the s.s. *Choi-ling* in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels in the Central Fairway yesterday.

P. C. Jackson stated that yesterday afternoon, he saw six cargo boats lying alongside the s.s. *Choi-ling*. Defendants' boats were the two outside ones. He went alongside and asked for their licences and then took them to the station.

The first defendant asserted that he was the No. 1 boat, while the second defendant pleaded that she had only just arrived.

A fine of \$1 was imposed in each case.

## NO LIGHTS.

Leung Tai Toi, master of a licensed cargo boat, was charged by Police-Sergeant W. M. Edwards with not carrying a bright white light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile whilst at anchor in the harbour early this morning. The same charge was repeated in the case of a second defendant, Leung Kun.

It was stated for the prosecution that the defendants' cargo boats were found at anchor with no lights showing.

Both the defendants declared that the wind blew their lights out. They were fined \$2.

## BLOWING WHISTLE WITHOUT CAUSE.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant George Jackson charged Chan Tai Fuk, master of the steam launch *Chue Lee*, with unlawfully blowing his steam whistle whilst out for the purpose of navigation at 4.45 p.m. on the 29th ultimo in the harbour.

Policeman Jackson's evidence yesterday was that on the day in question he heard defendant blow two short blasts on his whistle in the Central Fairway, immediately following a long one. He did not alter his course. He was towing a junk, which he took alongside the s.s. *Eupeh*. Witness then ordered defendant alongside and asked for his licence, which he produced. Witness asked him why he was blowing his whistle, and the latter replied that he was blowing it for the No. 1 coal on board the steamer.

Defendant's statement was that he blew two short blasts twice to indicate that he was altering his course. He denied blowing a long blast. He did not inform the Police that he wished to call attention on board the ship.

This morning, when the hearing was resumed after being adjourned from yesterday, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., of Police launch gave evidence. He said that he remembered the afternoon of the 29th ultimo. He saw defendant give one long blast, which was followed by two short ones. Defendant did not alter his course. They then went alongside the *Chue Lee*. At being ordered by the Sergeant to inquire of the defendant why he blew his whistle, he did so. The answer he received from the defendant was that the latter was anxious to attract the attention of the No. 1 coal on board the s.s. *Eupeh*.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

9th inst.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant George Jackson charged Cheung Yau, master of the steam launch *Zee Tak*, with carrying four

teen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence on the 3rd instant. The defendant admitted the offence.

It was stated by P. C. Jackson that at 2.10 p.m. on the 3rd instant, he saw the *Zee Tak* coming over from Victoria to Yau-ma-tei. Witness stopped her off the Kwloon Wharves and counted the number of passengers. There were 100 all told. Defendant is only allowed to carry 95 by his licence.

Defendant pleaded that the excess passengers comprised children. His statement was contradicted by prosecutor, who said that there were altogether ten children, whom he counted as five, and were included in the number.

A fine of \$50 was imposed, in default of payment, six weeks' hard labour.

In the same Court, Mr. H. B. G. Colpoys, J.P., Officer of the British Consulate, charged a charge of unlawfully boarding his ship without the permission of the master or other officer in charge yesterday against three hawkers.

W. H. Howard, mate of the *Glenhope*, stated that at 11 a.m. yesterday, the *Glenhope* made fast to her buoy on arrival. The defendants came on board and he sent the quarter-master to order them to leave the ship. The men were hawkers and were selling their goods. They made no attempt to leave the ship. He then had them arrested. There were several others who succeeded in getting away. Witness hoisted the police flag and handed the defendants over to the police.

All the defendants stated that they had no knowledge they were not allowed on board. They were each fined \$10, or in the alternative, undergo one month's hard labour.

## SUICIDE IN JAPAN.

## LARGE NUMBER FOR THIS YEAR.

From reports of suicides that are daily published in the vernacular journals it would appear that there is at present a distinct tendency to an increase in the number of suicides in this country. Mr. Shindo, Chief of the Statistics Bureau in the Metropolitan Police, Japan, has compiled interesting statistics showing the number, month, etc., of the suicides that occurred in Tokyo during the last three years.

As will be seen from the figures given below, drowning is the most usual method resorted to; hanging, running over by trains, taking of poison, etc., coming in the order named. The following returns refer to the first six months of each year for the sake of comparison:—

Death by	1906.	1907.	1908.
Drowning	132	108	167
Hanging	182	108	90
Run over by train	56	76	90
By the sword	34	33	37
Poison	48	34	45
Shooting	6	2	4
Others	9	8	200
	367	367	441

Curiously, the numbers of suicides for the first half-year 1908 and 1907 are exactly the same, though there was an increase of 18 per cent for this year. Of course no cases of attempted suicide are included in the above figures. According to Mr. Shindo, of the various methods of suicide employed, hanging is said to be the surest means of self-destruction. Something like 95 per cent. of those who adopt this method succeed in their attempt. The second best is the railway, water-plunging coming in a good third. The sword is a most treacherous instrument for the purposes of suicide, only 30 per cent. of those who try this national weapon attaining their end. The chances of those who have recourse to poison are nearly evenly balanced.

As to the causes leading to suicide, a large number may be traced to mental derangement while no motives can be discovered in a good many cases. Whereas the number of suicides which could be traceable to the difficulty of living was only 27 for the first six months of 1906, it increased to 51 in the same period of 1908. Mental derangement, difficulty of living, result of jealousy or unrequited love and dissipation are the principal causes of suicides. Amongst those who take their own lives as the result of jealousy or love there is a larger percentage of women, while self-destruction in consequence of dissipation is almost monopolised by men.

The number of the suicides for the first-half of 1908 comprised 199 men and 168 women; that of 1907, 228 men and 139 women; and that of 1906, 268 men and 173 women. There would seem to be a tendency for the rate of suicide to increase more rapidly among men than among women.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## BEING A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

## A WOMAN IS TERRORIZED AT THE SIGHT OF TWO MEN.

## 7th inst.

The fact that several undesirables, who seem to make Hongkong a receiving place for them, have been made an example by punishment recently at the hands of the law, has by no means allayed the doings, or undidings, to be more accurately, of this class of men. Only this morning, a case was brought to the notice of Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court which was not wanting in its humorous aspect. It appears that in the early hours of this morning, two unemployed persons, Chang Mo and U. Ying by name, for some unlawful reason or other entered the premises of House No. 62 in Peel Street. As likely as not, they would have succeeded in getting into the house had not a woman, Lo Sing by name, who lives near by, opened the door, her home to the two men. On seeing the two men in a crouching attitude in a room, she gave vent to a terrific shriek, which soon brought the Police on the scene. When the men were charged at the Police Court this morning with being rogues and vagabonds and trespassing on enclosed premises, they were unable to give a good account of themselves. Sergeant Garth, who prosecuted, applied for a remand in order to elicit more information regarding the men, and the case was therefore adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory:—

October 5th, 10.45 a.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon. West of Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

October 7th, 12.45 p.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon—Pacific Ocean. About halfway between the Carolines and the Philippines.

October 8th, 1 p.m.  
October 8, 1908, at noon, cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

October 9th, 10 a.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

October 9, 1908, at noon, cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

## DROWNING FATALITY.

## ENGINEER OF "INVERAN" DIES WITHIN REACH OF SAFETY.

The body of John F. Parkinson, chief engineer of the British steamer *Inveran*, who was in the banca cut down by the naval launch in the Patu Friday night was found hanging to the new piling at Engineer Island with the head under water, reports the *Manila Times* of 7th instant. When the banca was cut down, Parkinson swam for the island, which he reached but is supposed not to have had strength to draw himself up, as, when found, one arm was hooked around the piling, thus keeping the body from being washed away.

Mr. Parkinson was a man of advanced age and was on the ship for one trip while the chief engineer was away. He joined the ship at Sydney, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

Funeral services were held at the Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and interment was made in the Masonic plot at Del Norte Cemetery.

## COMMERCIAL.

## FREIGHT MARKET.

Writing under date 3rd inst., Messrs. Lambs and Rogge report:—

Northern freights have somewhat brightened up during the fortnight and were instrumental in affording employment to the major portion of the boats recently laid up in our port. Unfortunately, however, the market in the South is as demoralized as before, and the demand for tonnage has rather weakened than gained in strength.

Sailings to Hongkong: Only one settlement reported on basis of 5 cents per picul. It should be stated that this rate is the lowest upon recent date about twenty years!

From Saigon to Philippines: A boat secured 25 cents for part cargo of 20,000 piculs. No further tonnage appears to be wanted just now, charterers complaining of the dulness of sales and excessive stocks in the country.

Sailings to Port N. C. Java has a fixture at 20 cents per picul.

From Kamban Bay to Manila, a cattle charter is said to have been concluded on lump sum terms.

No business has been done from Java during next month, but nothing of a reassuring nature can be written concerning Bangkok freights.

In the Northern market, as stated above, it is firmer. Chartering from Wuhu to Swatow and Canton has participated to the most extent in the increased activity, and owing to a boycott, which shippers have started against the regular liners, quite a fair number of outside vessels have been engaged in Shanghai, principally for the purpose of carrying on or two instances "on time." Rates secured range from 13 to 14 candareens, charterers paying stevedorages at both ends. In authoritative quarters it is expected that the boycott will be of short duration only, but even when "liners" have resumed running "outsiders" should still be able to secure some share of the trade, as the demand for tonnage promises to be pretty strong one.

Newchwang to Canton:—Two charters have been effected at 20 cents per picul, and some further business is likely to come off shortly. Coal freights are weak and neglected. From Moji to this \$1.25 has been paid, Pulo Lani/Hongkong has a fixture at \$1.15, and Halphong to Canton at \$1.65.

Time: Charters:—Two settlements are on record, as, *Quinta* is one of the vessels fixed for Yangtze business, whilst *s.s. Hilary* has been taken up for special trade in the South.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load:—For Baltimore, 2,054 tons reg., arrived 6th June. *British ship George*, 2,577 tons reg., arrived 2nd July. *Brit. bark Eclipsa*, 2,968 tons, arrived 18th August. *Brit. bark Lyndhurst*, 2,949 tons, arrived 14th September.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—None.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share-business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 9th inst.:

A slight improvement in our share market has set in during the past week, and a fair general business has been done.

The twelfth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Limited, is advertised to take place on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 27th inst.

Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled somewhat stronger during the week, and have been sold at various rates up to \$790. The London quotation is unchanged.

Marine Insurance:—Cantoners have weakened to \$300, in their report for the year 1907, just submitted to shareholders, the General Managers state that the amount standing at credit of 1907 account is \$24,701,13, out of which sum it is proposed to carry \$182,671,13 to the credit of underwriting suspense account, which will then stand at \$11,990,07 and to pay a dividend of \$14-per share, absorbing \$140,000. There are buyers in the North of North China at \$1. 32. Unions are firmer at \$780. Yangtze can be placed at \$167.

Fire Insurance:—Both China Firms and Hongkong Firms have been sold at quotations. Shanghai Longsight can be quiet at \$24; and China and Manila at \$15; Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are still in demand at \$24.

Refineries:—China Sugars are weaker at \$120 in the North. Perak Sugars can be sold at \$1. 88.

Mining:—Chinese Engineerings have sellers at \$1. 164. Rauba are unchanged and without business to report.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns:—Sales of Kwloon Wharf have been put through at \$40, and are in further demand. Shanghai Docks have sellers in the North at \$1. 80, while Hongkong Wharves are wanted at the reduced rate of \$1. 151.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Central Stores are in demand at \$12; Hongkong Hotels and Hongkong Lands are steady at quotations. Shanghai Lands are in request at \$1. 114.

Cotton Mills:—Ewes can be sold in the North at \$1. 54. Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at 10. International can be placed at \$1. 64, while Lan Keng Mow have sellers at \$1. 79.

Miscellaneous:—China Borneos are a shade easier at \$10, and China Light and Powers at \$6. There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$21. Hongkong Ice have risen to \$55. Sellers rule have strengthened to \$1. 53, but sellers rule the Northern Market.

Exchange:—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/13 1/2 on demand. The 3/11 rate on Shanghai is 1/13 1/2.

Dividends Payable:—Canton Insurance Dividend of \$14 per share for the year 1907, on the 3rd inst.

## 10-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	103 1/2
Do "demand"	103 1/2
Do "4 months' sight"	103 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	119 5/16
Germany—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
India T.T.	100 1/2
Do "demand"	100 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Buying:	
6 months' sight L/C	103 1/2
6 months' sight San Francisco & New York	103 1/2
10 days' sight	103 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	103 1/2
10 months' sight France	103 1/2
10 months' sight	103 1/2
10 months' sight Germany	103 1/2
Bar Silver	103 1/2
Bank of England rate	103 1/2
Sovereign	103 1/2

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The organization of the China-Japanese Yakuza Forestry Company is progressing with great rapidity.

INUNDATIONS are reported on the Nonni and Sogari rivers. Taihu station and parts of Harbin are submerged.

The negotiations for the junction of the South Manchuria and North China railways were opened at Tientsin on 18th inst.

In spite of the postponement of the Tokio Exhibition, the American Commissioners arrived in Yokohama on the 2nd inst.

A FOREIGNER named Savio Arturo was sent to the House of Detention last Thursday, by order of Mr. J. R. Wood, for being a vagrant.

FOR stealing one brass boss from the wheel of a rickshaw, Booniam Siman, a man was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour at the Police Court, last Wednesday morning.

THREE weeks' hard labour was the sentence passed upon Li Sun, a Chinaman, for stealing one blanket and one pair of trousers from The Ying, a shop coolie, residing at 23, West Street.

VICE-ADMIRAL Truppel, Governor of Kienchow, who is at present travelling in Manchuria, was expected to arrive at Tientsin on 2nd inst., whence a German man-of-war will take him to Kienchow.

WE regret to state that Mr. John A. Ross, the accountant of the Chartered Bank, is very seriously ill at the Nursing Home, Shanghai. He has undergone two operations and his condition is causing much anxiety to his many friends.—*N. C. D. News*.

A RECENT issue of the *B. N. Borneo Herald* says:—Nine Chinese lunatics were shipped to Canton via Hongkong by *s.s. Manning* on 22nd ult. The passage contract was for a minimum of ten, but the authorities could not beat up a man to fill the vacancy. They state that there are lunatics in plenty—but not Chinese!

A RICKSHA coolie was fined \$5 in the Police Court, last Saturday, for assaulting Joseph Marquet, residing at St. Francis Street. The assault took place on Friday. The lad had engaged the coolie's ricksha and had paid him the legal fare. The coolie, of course, demanded more, and, on being refused, struck the boy.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Mrs. Kitchell	\$25
Friedrich A. L. N.	10
Pant (Wong Ah Si)	10
Do. (Tsoi Ah Si)	10

A RELIGIOUS ceremony in connection with running the railway through the city wall was performed not long ago at Hangchow, and afterwards thousands of children were to be seen in the streets with a few strands of coloured wool plaited round the neck—about all the clothing they had—to combat the evil influences that would come in when the hole in the city wall was actually made.

WE deeply regret to have to report the death of Mr. O. E. Haemmerli, of Messrs. Ferd. Bormann & Co., which occurred from typhoid fever, at the general hospital at 3 a.m. yesterday, says the *Hankow Daily News* of 25th ult. The funeral took place at the cemetery at 4.50 p.m. yesterday and was attended by many friends of the deceased. Mr. Haemmerli was but 28 years of age at the time of his death.

JA-N CAMETRO, an Italian overseas belonging to the Tokio Railway, was charged in the Police Court, last Thursday, with assaulting a Chinese woman at Wanchai on Wednesday night. Gametrio returned the complaint by accusing the woman of stealing \$5 from his pocket, but this was not proved and she was discharged. On the other hand the Italian was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for a year.

THE Ministry of War has decided to create the post of an Inspector-Generalship for each of the twenty



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KAPOOR &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Interim of 2s for first half year @ 2s	12 X	\$790
National Bank of China, Limited	99,951	67	67	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s (London 3/6) for 1903	10 X	\$800
<b>MARINE INSURANCE.</b>								
Genoa Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Interim of 7/6 ex 3/6 for 1907	6 X	Tia. 8s buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	214	214	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of 5s making 24s for 1906 and 1/2 for 1907	12 X	\$780 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of 5s making 24s for 1906 and 1/2 for 1907	12 X	\$780 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>								
Yongtze Insurance Association, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s and bonus 1/2 for 1906	8 X	\$167 1/2 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s and bonus 1/2 for 1906	8 X	\$167 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s and bonus 1/2 for 1906	8 X	\$167 1/2 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Longhai Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Hongkong and Shanghai Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Wing Lok and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	10,000	25	25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Hongkong Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Hongkong and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
<b>OTCOTON MILLS.</b>								
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124
Yee Sang Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2s for 1906	10 X	\$124

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

FOR having in his possession 5 bags of compound of opium, without a license, Li Kuan, a man 60 years of age, was fined \$35 last Wednesday. Another man named Ng Shiu Ki, was fined \$150 for having in his possession 3 bags of the drug.

BECAUSE U-Tuk Sang, was foolish enough to steal two brass bushes, valued at \$5, from the kitchen of a Chinese broker, he had to pay the penalty for his crime by being sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Police Court, last Wednesday morning.

It is proposed by the Central Government in Peking to abolish the post of "Tatar General" of Foochow, and to put in his place a Senior and a Junior Secretary of Banner Affairs. The Tatar General of Foochow also has the post of Superintendent of Customs for that City.

A BAKING robbery was committed at No. 340, Queen's Road Central last Tuesday, when an amah, employed by Ho Sam, a married lady, stole from a lockbox drawer of her mistress \$348 and one bunch valued at \$1. On Wednesday morning, the delinquent was sentenced by Mr. J. H. Kemp to four months' hard labour.

At a conference of the members of the Council on State Affairs, Prince Ching advocated the promulgation of a law requiring cultivators of the poppy throughout the Empire to stop planting the poppy at the end of three years from this year. This period was considered by the majority of those present to be too short a time, it was afterwards decided to recommend to their Majesties that an Imperial Edict be issued making the limit of time five years whereby all cultivation of the poppy shall be stopped, in place of the ten years' limit ordered by a former edict.

The Manila Times, of 26th ult., says:—Yesterday afternoon, Norman Taylor, second officer of the Yuenang, appeared in court and pleaded guilty to the charges of attempting to smuggle opium and lottery tickets into the Philippine Islands. Taylor was arrested last Tuesday afternoon shortly after the arrival of the Yuenang at Manila Bay, having in his possession at the time 49 cans of opium and a quantity of lottery tickets. When arraigned in court he made a full confession of his guilt and begged the mercy of the court. Judge Smith imposed sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine of P1,000 in the opium case and a fine of P500 in the lottery ticket case.

A SPOUL telegram to the Manila Mail states that the Imperial Decree promulgated on August 16th last year ordering the people to cut off their top knots has proved ineffective. At a meeting of local Governors held at Surong, Kyong Kwido, a few days ago, a resolution was consequently passed, urging the people to observe the Decree by September (lunar calendar). The resolution pointed out that it was improper for persons to retain their top-knots when the Emperor and other men of high standing had cut theirs off. It is reported that the police summoned about one hundred rich men to the police station and advised them to have their hair cut short, explaining the matter thoroughly from the stand-points of economy and cleanliness. They all, with the exception of four men, decided to take this advice and to carry it into practice.

We note from American papers that Mr. Charles Barnes Towns, of the New York State Institute, who is at present in North China, has been called into consultation with the United States Commission to the International Anti-Opium Conference, as an authority on drug addiction, use of opium, statistics as to users, and allied questions arising in the official consideration of such subjects in America. This will interest those who are watching the headway being made by the Charles B. Towns Institute in China, and particularly the branch in our port. In connection with the International Conference, which meets in Shanghai in January, we are in Washington conferring with the American Government, and with Dr. Hamilton Wright, acting chairman of the United States Commission. Bishop Brent headed the Philippines Commission, which went exhaustively into the opium question in China some four years ago. —China Critic.

THOSE Americans who are at present eager for their country to enter upon a treaty with China might find some instructive reading in the book on the Chinese, written by the late Sir John Davis, K.C.B., sometime Governor of Hongkong. He relates that the American flag disappeared from Canton in 1832, owing to a dispute on the subject of precedence between the Chinese Consul and the captain of an American frigate. Neither of these gentlemen could see his way to calling on the other. The time, and unchanging opinion of China on the subject of all foreign States and rulers may be gathered from the Imperial Edict referring to Lord Amherst's Embassy. "To observe the laws of politeness to the Sovereign who had sent us letters indicating a wish to show us due obedience, we accepted the most trifling of his presents, in order to gratify him. We sent him, as a reward, rare stones, so executing the command of Confucius. 'Give much receive little.' We told the Ambassadors to go back with speed, that the King might feel respectful gratitude.

THE scheme for the encouragement of the export of yarn was rejected on Friday by the committee of the Spinners' Association, already reported in our columns, says the Japan Chronicle of 22nd ult. The scheme was proposed by Mr. Taniguchi, a leading member of the committee, its essential feature being the granting of a bounty of Y5 on each bale of coarse yarn, 20's and under. The total cost of the scheme was estimated at 250,000 bales, the bounty on which would amount to Y1,250,000. This sum was to be raised by imposing a tax of Y750,000 on 750,000 bales consumed in Japan, and of Y500,000 on 500,000 bales intended for export abroad. We understand, however, that the proposal was not taken seriously by the meeting, indeed it was introduced merely in order to raise a debate. It is pointed out that, owing to a decline in the price of raw cotton, there are signs of an improvement in the home market. Under the present conditions of the industry there is a prospect of a fairly good profit being made by spinning companies, and it is therefore considered advisable to direct attention to the home market rather than to trouble about schemes for the encouragement of export.

THE British Consul at Swatow reports that the introduction of Japanese hand looms in that district is giving rise to an industry that promises to increase the importation of foreign yarn. These Japanese machines which work many times quicker than the old-fashioned Chinese looms, are made of wood, and are of sufficiently simple construction to be copied by the natives. They cost about \$5 each, and will turn out ten to twenty yards of cloth daily at a cost of as cash a yard for labour. At present there are three factories engaged in this industry in Chao-Chow, and neighbourhood and one at Chong-Hai. There are also a good many at Hing-Ning at which cloth is manufactured by these new looms.

Vessels	From	Agents	Dns
Empire	Hull	G. L. & Co.	Oct. 11
Glennah	Singapore	M. & C.	Oct. 12
Mongolia	Yam	P. M. Co.	Oct. 12
Polyneesian	Singapore	M. M.	Oct. 12
Isaba Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Oct. 13
Pooma	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 13
Totomaru	Mol	N. Y. K.	Oct. 13
Benayon	Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Oct. 13
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & C.	Oct. 14
Kagichima	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Oct. 14
Campan	Singapore	M. & C.	Oct. 15
Eastern	P. Darwin	G. L. & Co.	Oct. 15
Tudor Prince	New York	K. & Co.	Oct. 22



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5890

號六十月九年四十二緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908.

六拜禮

號拾月十英港

\$10 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS.....  
Sterling.....\$4,500,000 at 2/-=\$11,000,000  
Silver.....\$14,000,000  
\$39,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
E. Shellin, Esq.—Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.  
R. G. Barrett, Esq.  
O. R. Lenzmann, Esq.  
G. R. Broderick, Esq.  
R. Shewan, Esq.  
G. F. Farnham, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. H. A. W.  
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.  
W. Helms, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH,  
MANAGER.  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS, Esq.,  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [14]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2 1/2 PER  
CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer to their option  
balances of funds to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [18]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,450,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,122,222  
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,450,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,122,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money on Current Account at the  
rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and ac-  
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
6 " 3 " " " "  
3 " 2 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,884.84  
(about £470,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Batavia, Sourabaya, Cherbon,  
Tegal, Pecalangan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,  
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kria-  
Radja (Achren), Randiermasid.

Correspondents at: Malacca, Bombay, Colombo,  
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Pan-  
gloss, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-  
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily  
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.  
Do. 6 do. 4 do.  
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,102,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:  
TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN,  
Kobe, PEKIN,  
OSAKA, NEWOHANG,  
NAGASAKI, DALNY,  
LONDON, PORT ARTHUR,  
LYONS, ANTUNG,  
NEW YORK, LIOYANG,  
SAN FRANCISCO, MURDEN,  
HONOLULU, TIE-LING,  
BOMBAY, CHANG-CHUN,  
SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—  
For 12 months.....2 1/2 per cent.  
" 6 ".....2 " "  
" 3 ".....1 1/2 " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND....." 1,525,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 ".....3 " "  
" 3 ".....2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,  
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,  
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische  
Staatsbank),  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichroeder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank fur Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne,  
Jacob S. H. Stern,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln,  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,  
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, 30.11.08.

AND  
THREE PRACTICE DANCES.

SCOTSMEN desiring to subscribe to the  
above are requested to forward their  
names to the undersigned.

DAVID WOOD,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1908. [890]

### FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment  
of AMERICAN GOODS comprising  
the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,  
SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH  
BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN  
ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,  
CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,  
&c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [10]

## Marine.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOONA	About 13th Oct.	Freight only.
	Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.		
SHANGHAI	ASSAGE	About 15th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. C. L. Deniel		
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	17th Oct. Noon.	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. B. W. H. Snow		

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AGENTS FOR

#### AQUASCUTUM RAINCOATS.

THE ACME OF

#### SMARTNESS, COMFORT & DURABILITY.

\$45.00 each.

#### OTHER MAKES

From \$25.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### V. O. S.

#### EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. [140]

### THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

#### INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

#### FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [63]

#### GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for  
the above Company, we shall be  
pleased to give any information as to rates of  
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. [67]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKER'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [1]

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

#### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,360 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons,  
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.  
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.  
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.  
REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.  
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00  
Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG".  
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.  
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons and "NANNING" 560 Tons.  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 11th October.

S.S. "SUI-AN".

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.  
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.  
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.  
Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.  
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [1]

### GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

AND

#### ANNEXE,

8 & 10, Ice House Road.

Cable Address: "GRAND"—Telephone No. 812.

The Most Luxurious, Quiet and Comfortable private Hotel.  
Secluded from the endless noise of Jinnickshaw.  
Excellent Accommodation for Single and Family Visitors.  
Excellent Cuisine.  
Centrally Situated.  
Matron in Attendance.

For Further Particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908. [790]

### HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites for Single  
Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoin-  
ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [61]



# NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"ZIEHEN" Capt. F. Prosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 21st October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt.	About WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 5th November.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	About the 18th Oct.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

(GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA	"BROU"	Barillon	12th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"VILLE DE LA CIOTAT"	Barillon	13th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE"	Lancelotti	26th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"CALEDONNIEN"	Martin	27th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1908.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER—15 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS 25

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

## Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL OLRY	12th Oct.	† CORSE	17th Jan., 1909.
† OBYLAN	26th Nov.		

† New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

\* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &amp;c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1908.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAS" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY.

Hongkong, 29th Sept., 1908.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR TRIP WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA—CHINA—AND—JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	First half Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAP'N	Second half Oct.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong after P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

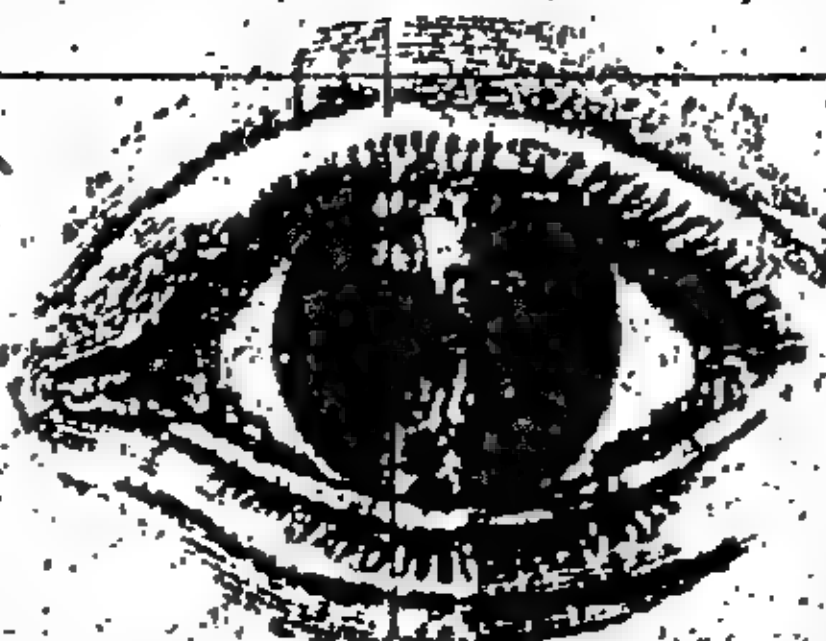
The Company's Own Wharf near Wang Lok Street, Canton, Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Agents

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF D'ARQUER STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground, All kinds of Spectacles, Speculations for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

33, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

CALCUTTA,

50, Bentinck Street,

Shanghai,

106, Hankow Road.

## TEN YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE SOUDAN.

A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.

Ten years ago this month a new era dawned for the Soudan. It was on September 4, 1898, that the Sirdar (then Sir Herbert Kitchener) hoisted the British and Egyptian flags side by side at Khartoum as a sign to the world that the years of weary waiting and anxiety were at an end and that the Soudan had been reconquered.

When one looks back and compares to-day's conditions with those reigning prior to 1898 one is overcome at the transformation that has been achieved. Before Khartoum was reclaimed and enfeebled by strife and slavery. Law and order were unknown. Now, almost the whole of the 950,000 square miles has been brought into line and internal administration has been set on foot. Law Courts have recently been opened at Khartoum. Magistrates go on circuit through the provinces. Slavery, although unfortunately not entirely eradicated in the most distant parts, has been reduced almost to a minimum. Schools, both elementary and industrial, have been established. All this has been done in the short space of ten years by a small—very small, indeed—band of British officers.

And, as if the above achievement was insufficient, the finances of the country show a wonderful development. The revenue in 1898 was barely £35,000; in 1899 it was £350,000, and to-day it is almost double that amount. It is true that there is an annual deficit, which is borne by Egypt, but that deficit is decreasing yearly. Whatever amount Egypt may have spent on the Soudan, she has no reason to grumble. The Soudan already pays to the Egyptian Treasury interest annually at the rate of 3 per cent. on an estimated capital of £1,500,000. The actual outlay is probably twice that sum, but at present the interest charge will be increased.

The battle of Omdurman and the hoisting of the Anglo-Egyptian flag at Khartoum were the turning points, not only in the future of the Soudan, but also in the welfare and security of Egypt. Whilst the Dervish hordes devastated her southern frontier, Egypt could not rest. Thousands of pounds, which could have been spent profitably on irrigation, and were ill-spent, were being annually thrown away in keeping the borders intact. Moreover, Egypt could not be at rest whilst the source of her very life—her water supply—remained in hostile hands. Had the French been allowed to establish themselves at Fashoda, Egypt would have been doomed, for she is absolutely at the mercy of the Upper Nile. The Soudan, being in Anglo-Egyptian hands, sacrifices its water requirements in favour of Egypt, and it will not be able to get its just share until Sir W. Causton's scheme is accomplished. Under these circumstances, whatever money Egypt may have spent, and may have to spend, on the Soudan should really be looked upon as part and parcel of the total expense of the great irrigation scheme, which is intended to give the whole of Egypt perennial irrigation. When Gordon wrote in 1884 that the Soudan is "a useless possession, ever was so, and ever will be so," he did not realise the importance of the Nile to Egypt.

## A CIVIL GOVERNMENT TO BE APPOINTED.

The sage decision, which prompted the hoisting of the British and Egyptian flags side by side ten years ago, greatly facilitated the task of the administrators of the Soudan. It gave the world to understand that there would be no foreign intervention, and that the administration would be an arrangement between the British and Egyptian Governments, absolutely free from the influence of the Sultan. The government was vested in the hands of the Sirdar, who became Governor-General, and who took his orders direct from the British Agent and the Prime Minister in Cairo. There have been no capitulations or foreign Consuls to serve as obstacles to all reforms, as they have done in Egypt. The result is that the foresight of Lord Salisbury and Lord Cromer has enabled the authorities to quietly and unobtrusively carry out all their plans. So great has been their success that there is a project under consideration to give the Soudan a Civil Governor-General with a civil Administration, quite separate from the military Administration. I understand that this has been decided on.

Happen what may in Egypt, Great Britain will never give up her share in the Soudan. She has a special line on the country in virtue of the £800,000 contributed by her to its reconquest. The Mixed Courts' decision of December 2, 1896, when the Egyptian Government was forced to refund to the Calise de la Dette the half-million granted for the Soudan expedition, was inspired by France and Russia, and drove the country into the arms of Great Britain, who contributed the money right away. Should eventually Egypt be held by a Power hostile to Great Britain, the latter will always find an outlet to the sea by means of the Nile-Red Sea line, which was opened in 1906, and which has a great strategic importance.

The first ten years of the administration of the Soudan has been a revelation to all, and as far as one can see the success which has been achieved will be continued.—Fall Mall Gazette.

## PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

## FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN &amp; Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1907.

## WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 11 U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

## THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft, and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:—

Gay Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	San Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light houses.

F. G. Fildes,

Director.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1907.







## Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**AERATED WATER**  
**MANUFACTURERS.**

THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES—

**Lime Fruit.**  
**Champagne,**  
**Dry Ginger Ale,**  
**Lemon Squash,**  
**Champagne Cider,**  
**Orange Champagne.**

**WATSON'S**  
**FRUIT SYRUPS**

Mixed with Aerated or plain water make

**DELICIOUS COOLING**  
**DRINKS.**

Guaranteed to be made from the  
**PURE JUICE OF SOUND RIPE**  
**FRUIT.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1908.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908.

### THE YANGTSE STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Japanese papers report that the combination recently formed between the China-Japan Steamship Company and British, French and German steamship companies on the Yangtze service to counteract the pool of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Jardine Matheson & Co., and the China Navigation Company has collapsed after the expiration of only two months since its formation, the German steamship company having intimated a desire to withdraw. Seeing that the steamers plying on the Yangtze have increased to about 200,000 tons in the past three years, the repetition of the keen competition witnessed a few months ago seems unavoidable, owing to the lack of sufficient cargo, says the *Japan Herald*. The seven steamship companies now on the service must either come to terms or compete to the bitter end. It is reported that the manager of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire recently intimated that it was possible to come to terms with the China-Japan Steamship Company, if the latter withdrew two liners out of six from the service to maintain the equilibrium with the combination of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Jardine Matheson & Co., and the China Navigation Company. Inasmuch, however, as in granting the China-Japan Steamship Company an annual subsidy of Yen 500,000, the Japanese Government is prompted by a consideration of the importance which the Yangtze service has on Japanese influence in China, it is considered rather difficult for the Company to recede from the position it now occupies on the Yangtze. If it is impossible to come to terms otherwise, there will be no alternative but to contest the service by competition.

REV. J. H. France will be glad to receive magazines and books, for members of the mercantile marine, at the Seamen's Institute, Hongkong or Kowloon, and at St. Peter's Church, 15 Des Voeux Road, and magazines, intended for Mr. France, will be sent for by him on receipt of intimation to that effect.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. Ijima, the new Japanese Minister to Peking, has left Japan to take up his post.

THE German mail of the 10th September was delivered in London on the 9th inst.

DR. H. S. Bennett is authorized to practice medicine and surgery in the Colony.

MR. E. A. de Carvalho returned to the Colony from leave of absence and resumed duty as cashier at the Treasury on 9th inst.

THE reconstructed *Somerset*—now the *Cortail*—is ready for sea. She looks spic and span in her new coat of paint in Harbour Bay.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. L. Lewis to act as Postmaster General with effect from the 1st instant until further notice.

A PORT ARTHUR dispatch states that an English capitalist is making investigations with a view to establishing a brewery at Port Arthur with a capital of £300,000.

JAPANESE labourers to the number of about 850 have been engaged by the Meiji Colonisation Company for Peru. The emigrants were to leave Yokohama by a French steamer direct for Peru.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 26th Sept., 1908, amounted to 19,315.51 tons, and the sales during the period to 24,185.20 tons.

A NEW YORK special to the *Shanghai Times* of 5th inst. says:—The newspapers are publishing a report that His Excellency Tang Shao-yi's real mission to this country is to succeed H. E. Wu Ting-fang as Minister.

OUR readers will be interested to note that Mr. Montijo de Jesus is to read a paper before the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on the afternoon of the 8th inst. on "The Opening of Shanghai."—*Shanghai Times*.

TEN dollars or 14 days was the sentence passed on Cheung Man Hui, a married woman, for destroying some fine trees belonging to Government on the hillside near Woop-ah-cheong. As the woman could not find the money, she will be idle for a fortnight at the Victoria Gaol.

THE Japanese Government announces the total prohibition of the pari-mutuel at races, including those of the Nippon Race Club, on the ground that it is incompatible with the new penal code and detrimental to social morality. It is pointed out that no effective measures of control are available.

THE result of investigations carried out by the Police in Kobe just completed shows that 4,798 cats are kept by the inhabitants of Kobe. Of this number, 1,777 are distributed among 30,38 families in the district under the jurisdiction of the Kobe Police, which has a human population of 131,117.

ACCORDING to reports received by the executive bureau of the province of Heilo have suffered greatly as a result of the overflowing of some of the rivers, many plantations being destroyed. The rice fields have felt the damage severely. In some parts the water rose to the height of three feet.

THE Ministry of War has appointed Colonel Tsui Chen-ching to take charge of the drilling of the newly organized troops of Yunnan. He will take with him for the purpose ten foreign trained officers and one hundred sergeants and corporals selected from the Peiyang Army for their smartness and intelligence.

A BEKING dispatch states that His Majesty the Emperor's health has now so far improved that orders have been sent down to the various Viceroy and Governors not to send any more physicians to the Capital. When His Majesty became ill a few months ago a Rescript was issued by the Empress Dowager commanding Viceroy, Governors and Tartar Generals throughout the Empire to recommend the best physicians within their jurisdiction to attend upon the Emperor.

FREQUENT complaints are being heard in Yokohama and Tokio according to the *Japan Daily Herald* against the thefts which occur in the tramcars. It is believed that a large class of men spend their time in travelling on the cars in the busy times of the day, relieving unwary passengers of their valuables. Special police measures are called for; and in view of the approaching visit of the American Fleet and the autumn tourist season it is suggested that a notice "Beware of Pickpockets" be displayed prominently in all cars.

OWING to the prohibition issued by Viceroy Chang Jen-chun of Canton against coolie recruitment within his jurisdiction of the Two Kwang provinces by agents of countries requiring such labour within their territories, these agents have been compelled to resort to all sorts of new fields to obtain coolies. It is now stated that certain persons have been recently engaged in Central Manchuria—of all places in China—in trying to obtain coolies for Mexico. These attempts, however, the Viceroy of Manchuria is also determined to stop.

AT St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (the Sunday after the Second Anniversary of the Dedication of Opening of the Church) the Holy Communion will be administered at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.; attended (weather permitting) by the Church parade party of "F" Company, Middlesex Regiment. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m., when the Venerable Archdeacon Banister will officiate and preach. The offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which (being in the Treasurer's debt, and having further large claims to meet in the near future) is in urgent need of very generous help.

FOR gambling in a passage leading off Battery Path at West Point yesterday, ten men were fined \$10 each at the Police Court, this morning.

FOR having in his possession four candelabra of prepared opium without a license, Fung Mok, a farmer, was fined \$3 by Mr. J. H. Kemp this morning.

IP KWAN, a widow, was fined \$4 at the Magistracy this morning for offering fowls for sale in Queen's Road East in a place other than a public market.

THE last of the steam lighters for the Bangkok service of the N. D. L. is nearing completion at the shipyard at Kowloon. She will be ready for launching about the 24th inst.

THE Chefoo Railway, which the Germans are constructing in Shantung, is being strongly opposed by the Waiwups. The Chinese claim that this railway is contrary to the agreement and treaties between the two countries.

AT the Police Court, this morning, Inspector Fenton charged two men with keeping a common gaming house at No. 8, Moon Street; and nine others with taking part in the gambling. A fine of \$100 was imposed on the first and second defendants, while the others had each to pay \$5.

THE *Hurik*, ready for service in the Russian navy, has just left England for St. Petersburg, having been taken over by the Russian authorities from the builders on Sept. 5. The vessel is remarkable in several respects, combining a commendable compromise of the conflicting qualities of defence, speed, and tactical endurance.

A LIGHT action will take place at an early date in the Netherlands Consular Court, Shanghai. The plaintiff is Mr. D. Stratton, an engineer in charge of the dredging work which is being carried on at Woosung under the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and he is claiming damages against a Dutchman named A. Renaud for alleged libel.

AT the time of our representative's visit to Kowloon Dock this morning, it was observed that H.M. destroyer *Whiting* was completing her extensive repairs in the No. 3 dock. She has had practically a new bottom. All the work below waterline was being carried out by the Dock Co.'s staff under Mr. Wilson. The Naval artificers and mechanics are attending to all other work.

WE understand that the first shallow draft gunboat built in England for the Portuguese Government for service in Macao waters is due to arrive in Hongkong some time in December. She is being sent out in sections by her builders, and will be put together in Hongkong. The local Dock Co. will be placed in possession of specifications for the job on Monday next, with a request to tender for the contract.

### A DARING BURGLAR.

The story of a very daring burglary was told at the Magistracy this morning, when Chan Fok, a Chinaman having no occupation, was arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood on a charge of burglary. The scene of the outrage was the ground floor of No. 181, Des Voeux Road West, where Chan Hau, an accountant of No. 380, Des Voeux Road West, resides. Some time last night, the defendant gained admittance into the complainant's room. Every nook and corner was searched and everything where booty was likely to be found. Among other things that Chan took were six pieces of clothing, valued at \$15.50, and 24 yards of grey, cotton cloth, worth \$1—of the total value of \$17.50. Chan pleaded guilty this morning and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

### THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, October 3.  
The shortage of money for the campaign fund is causing considerable anxiety to the Republican Party.

In a speech at Denver Mr. W. H. Taft has denounced Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour.

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, President Roosevelt's son-in-law and member of Congress for Ohio, has expressed the opinion that Mr. Taft will be President for eight years and will then be followed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Washington, October 5.  
Mr. T. W. Lawson, the well-known broker and author of "Frozen Finance," has been injured in an accident caused by a runaway horse.

The *New York Herald* forecasts that Mr. Bryan will gain New York City.—*N. C. D. News.*

### A THIEF'S DOWNFALL.

One of those men who have an inherent mania for trespassing in proscribed grounds in the hope of making a big haul was arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court this morning. The man's name is Chan Cheung, and he was charged with stealing a quantity of rice sometime yesterday afternoon. Chan was sent to the police station by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's shipyard at Quarry Bay with felonious intentions in his head. He managed to get inside the premises and on seeing a basket containing rice, the temptation was too strong to resist. He took French leave for coming into possession of the metal, and by way of hoodwinking the authorities, covered the basket which contained it with another empty one. Chan's next step was to make himself scarce, and he proceeded to do, when Kato, an Indian watchman employed in the shipyard, had his suspicions aroused. He arrested Chan's progress and examined the contents of the lower basket, when he found the metal ingeniously hidden at the bottom. The action in the force met together at the Police Court, this morning, when Chan was given three months' hard labour.

### Another Kowloon Launch.

PORTUGUESE GUARD SHIP CHRISTENED.

THE "DILLY" THE SECOND.

Three launches within one month is a feat which any shipbuilding yard may be proud of. That has been accomplished by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., this morning, when the new *Dilly*, built to the order of the Portuguese Government, as represented in Hongkong by Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, took the water in Harbour Bay on the other side of the harbour. The *Kiang Tai* and the *Kiang Chi* were successively launched in September and the *Dilly* to-day, making three vessels in all to be built for the Chinese and Portuguese Governments, respectively, in one month.

The subject of our notice to-day having been constructed to the order of the Portuguese Government it followed that Madame Leiria, wife of Consul Leiria, should have been the central figure in the pretty ceremony at Kowloon to-day. When the party of guests landed from the special launch which conveyed them from Hongkong, at the farthest western end of the shipyard, the *Dilly* was conspicuous by the quantity of bunting which she displayed. The platform for the accommodation of visitors was also gaily "dressed" for the occasion. Among those present were:—Rear-Admiral R.H.S. Stokes and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Blanchflower, secretary to the Rear-Admiral; Capt. Germano Dias, A.D.C. to the Governor of Macao, representing His Excellency Senhor Alves Rodrigues; Lieut. Ventura, of the Portuguese Navy; Mr. Miranda Guedes, Director of Public Works, Macao; Consul and Madame J. J. Leiria; Mr. von Wieser, Consul for Austria, and Mme. von Wieser; Mr. Robt. Mitchell, chief manager, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.; Mr. W. Wilson, manager at Kowloon; Mr. J. L. de S. Alves and Miss Alves; Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. de Souza, Miss E. Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Leiria, Miss M. R. Zivic, the Misses Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. L. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Alves, and Messrs. F. J. V. Jorge, J. Martin (draftsman, Kowloon Dock) and P. N. da Silva.

Capt. Germano Dias wore his full military uniform with his numerous decorations including the insignia of the Torre de Spada for signal valour in the Camato campaign which the present Governor of Macao won so much distinction.

The most prominent feature of the *Dilly's* decoration was undoubtedly the large Portuguese flag which fluttered to the steady breeze from the fore of the new guard ship.

Slight drizzle fell as the party of visitors landed at Kowloon and for a little time after they had taken up their positions on the platform. It is singular that no sooner did the *Dilly* slide down the ways, the sun pierced through the dark, lowering clouds lending brightness and colour to the scene around. When all was ready Mr. Mitchell handed Mrs. Leiria the bottle of champagne which was fastened to the bow of the *Dilly* by silken cords with the national colours of Portugal entwined. It was a singularly appropriate compliment which was greatly appreciated by the Portuguese assembly and particularly grateful to Senhor Leiria and the representatives of the Macao Government.

With the removal of the last block the *Dilly* began to move and as she glided faultlessly down the ways Mrs. Leiria, in capital style, dashed the bottle of champagne across her bow, naming her the *Dilly* as the vessel took to her element. Then the spluttering noise of crackers on deck and the yells of delight of the hundreds of native labourers and mechanics, who were interested spectators, announced the complete success of the pretty ceremony, prettily performed.

The tug *Parid Gillin* at once took the *Dilly* in tow to a buoy allotted to her in the bay. It may be mentioned that the *Dilly* was launched with her own steam up. Because, however, of the abnormal high water, owing to the impending typhoon, which raised the stern of the *Dilly* quite two feet from the blocks, it was found necessary by Manager Wilson to have the rudder securely fastened to a timber placed cross-wise to enable the successful launching of this vessel. But for this circumstance, the visitors would have been given an exhibition of the *Dilly's* steaming capabilities which will now be reserved when the official trial takes place later.

When three lusty cheers had been given to the *Dilly* on the call of Mr. Mitchell, that gentleman presented Mrs. Leiria with a gold watch bracelet as a souvenir of the occasion which he asked Mrs. Leiria to accept from his Company. The bracelet was suitably inscribed.

"Thank you so much, Mr. Mitchell," was the curt and expressive acknowledgment gracefully made by the lady.

At Chief Manager Mitchell's invitation the party adjourned to the drawing office.

After the assembly had been served with wine,

Mr. Mitchell, in proposing success to the *Dilly*, said they were not that morning to witness the launching of the vessel which had been so gracefully performed by Mrs. Leiria. That lady was careful that the *Dilly* did not get to the water before she had broken the bottle of champagne across her bow, and when she did so, the *Dilly* sped away to the good wishes of all. She was a sister ship of the vessel of the same name built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for the Portuguese Government some twenty years ago. That the work had proved satisfactory was shown by the fact that the engines of the first *Dilly* had been put back into her successful order and sound condition. That fact bespoke also the efficiency and skill of the Portuguese Naval Officers, and also proved what excellent mechanics the Portuguese were.

to preserve the engines as they had done. He hoped that the new *Dilly* will prove as great a success as the first one was and would have a useful career before her for many years to come. He thanked Mrs. Leiria for her kind services in christening the *Dilly* in so graceful a manner, and in proposing success to the vessel. He would couple with it the name of Consul Leiria. (Applause.)

In thanking Mr. Mitchell on behalf of his wife, Mrs. Leiria said:—Rear-Admiral Stokes, Captain Germano Dias, Lieut. Ventura, Mr. Robert Mitchell, ladies and gentlemen,—In the name of the Portuguese Government I thank you all for your kind presence here this morning, and also for the way you drank to the prosperity and God Speed to the *Dilly*. I do not know whether you are aware that this is the second *Dilly* built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, for the Portuguese Government. Her namesake fulfilled admirably the functions of a coast guard ship. The *Dilly* the Second, when completed will fulfill all the requirements of such a vessel, and these requirements, ladies and gentlemen, are the work of the builders; and who are the builders but Mr. Robert Mitchell and his staff. To these gentlemen credit is due for the creation of the pretty model of a cruiser which we have just seen launched to-day. On behalf of Mrs. Leiria I beg to tender her thanks for the pretty souvenir she has just received of this interesting ceremony, and for the Dock Company's courtesy in inviting her to have her name associated with this interesting ceremony. Ladies and gentlemen, I have to ask you to kindly join me in drinking to the prosperity of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, and also give three cheers and a "tiger" to Mr. Mitchell and his capable staff of designers, constructors and shipbuilders. (Applause.)

There was an enthusiastic response.

Mr. W. Wilson thanked Mr. Leiria, on behalf of the Dock Co.'s staff, for the complimentary remarks and hoped that the Portuguese Government would favour his Company with some more of their orders. (Applause.)

This concluded the ceremony and the visitors re-embarked on board the Dock Co.'s launch for Hongkong, arriving shortly before 11 a.m.

The *Dilly* is built entirely of wood. Her length between perpendiculars is 121 ft., extreme breadth 18 ft. 6 in., and depth of hold 9 ft. The boiler is a new one, but the engines belong to the old *Dilly*. She has one funnel and carries two masts.

### OPIMUM IN SHANGHAI.

THE CLOSED HOUSES.

The second drawing of lots by proprietors of opium-smoking diwans within the International Settlement to decide whose establishments should be closed in accordance with the resolution of the Ratepayers' meeting in March providing for the closing of 25 per cent of the opium diwans and shops by July 1 and the remainder on or before December 31, 1909, took place at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, 3rd inst., when a second 25 per cent were drawn. The interest shown in the proceedings was not so great as on the former occasion, and no speeches were made. Mr. Char. Lai-long (compradore to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.) and Mr. Yui Ya-ching (compradore to the Netherlands Bank) were present, at the invitation of the Municipal Council, to witness the proceedings, in order to give confidence to the Chinese concerned. Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Captain Superintendent of Police, and the Municipal Officers were also present at the drawing, the result of which showed that 350 opium establishments are to close their business by December 31 next.—*N. C. D. News.*

### A PHOSPHATE ROBBER.

The devil-may-care character of some unfortunates that Hongkong is unfortunate enough to have was well illustrated in an outrage which took place yesterday and the details of which were related at the Police Court, this morning. It appears that Ching Cheung, a farmer, with two other men of his calibre, waylaid one Li Lai and ultimately assaulted him with the intention of robbing him. Before the desperadoes laid their hands on any of his belongings, they warned him not to utter a sound, and threatened to kill him if he did so. They then searched defendant and took \$16, a book and a piece of cloth, belonging to one Pong Pat. Not satisfied with this, they struck the unfortunate man several blows and also inflicted a few wounds. The other two men then made good their escape.

Mr. G. E. Marrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Marrell, appeared on behalf of the defendant and the case was remanded.

### DEATH OF MR. J. A. ROSS.

It is with much regret that we have to record his death, which took place early yesterday morning at the Victoria Nursing Home, of Mr. John A. Ross, accountant of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, says the *N. C. D. News* of 5th inst. Less than a fortnight ago, Mr. Ross developed liver trouble and an operation was performed with such success that his early recovery seemed assured; but the appearance of further complications, rendered another operation necessary, and from this he never rallied. Mr. Ross had an experience of about twelve years abroad in the service of the Chartered Bank at various points and was held in high esteem, not only for his business abilities, but for his kindly disposition, which had earned for him the affection and respect of his colleagues and the entire staff, by whom his untimely decease is deeply deplored. His death at the early age of 24 will cause widespread regret amongst his numerous friends and in Masonic circles, where he occupied a prominent place, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his widow, and for relatives at home.

### CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE RECENT SQUALL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th October.

Delayed in transmission. Further reports of destruction by the violent squall on the 6th instant at 12.30 p.m., has reached here from Hok Shan district. On that day it happened that there was a theatrical performance in the Sha Ping market place by the Sun Shiu Min troupe, and there was a large attendance. The theatrical match was erected on a river bank; it was blown down by the squall with the result that over thirty of the spectators were crushed to death by the falling of the match and some seventy were wounded; besides a number of them were drowned. The complete list of casualties has not yet been made.

### VILLAGE ROBBERY.

It is only a short time since that it was reported that the robber chief, Luk Lan Ching had made a demand for a sum of \$30,000 from the silk factories in the Shou Tak district. As the money demanded was not forthcoming, this robber together with about two hundred of his followers, on the 5th instant, attacked a wealthy man named Su Ho Wan, who was a large dealer in silk cocoons in the locality. Su lived in the village called Song Ma close to a river and his house was very strongly built, and he kept a number of "braves" for his own protection. The robbers proceeded to the village by a number of sampans in tow of a steam launch. The village soldiers and Su's guards offered vigorous resistance against the robbers when they landed but owing to the overwhelming number of the latter, the soldiers were obliged to surrender. The robbers attacked Su's house and removed all the silk he had stored to the value of several tens of thousands of dollars. Moreover, the robbers kidnapped Su himself and two of his sons. During the engagement three of the soldiers and four villagers were killed. One of the robbers was also killed. The robbers then took possession of the village and ransacked Su's house for fully five hours from 9 a.m. till two in the following morning.

### CHEUNG PAT-SZE.

It is rumoured, in mandarin circles here, that H.E. Cheung Pat Sze will shortly be recalled to the North.

### CONSULAR VISIT.

H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun received the Japanese Consul at Canton this morning at 10 a.m.

### NAVAL REORGANISATION.

H.E. the Viceroy has sent a memorial to the Council of State to be forwarded to the Throne, in which His Excellency urged the reorganisation of a Chinese Navy at an early date.

### HARDUO FATALITY.

Yesterday on the arrival of a junk—the *Mon On*—at Canton a member of her crew was crushed to death while attempting to make fast a rope to a pole in the jetty, as the current was very strong.

### GAMBLING RAID.

On information received the official in charge of No. 11 Police Station in the Western suburb, on the 8th instant, proceeded with a body of police to raid a house—No. 15, Fung Hing Street—in which some thirty women were indulging in a game of *flatan*, some of whom were of respectable families. The keepers, four men in all, of the gambling den were arrested and were brought to the police station together with the gambling apparatus to be dealt with. The women were afterwards discharged with a caution with the exception of a few who had acted as abettors. The high Authorities have been petitioned for authority to seal up the house.

### WEN TSUNG-YAO.

H.E. Wen Tsung-Yao, the newly-appointed Imperial Assistant Resident Minister at Lhasa, Tibet, will start from Canton on the 11th instant for Hongkong en route for his new sphere of activity. It is ascertained that P.E. Wen will proceed to Tibet by way of Singapore, Rangoon, and Calcutta.

### THE SQUALL.

Further damages by the disastrous squall of the 6th instant are now reported in Wong Ting Sze, Nambou district, a few hours' distance from Canton. The squall in question struck Canton at 12.30 p.m. on that day while it was experienced there at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the Hing Yin village over a hundred houses suffered damage; some had their roofs swept away, and parts of walls collapsed or had some minor damage inflicted. Two persons were killed and about fifty others were more or less injured.

### RAILWAY FARES.

Since the rate of fares on railway passengers on the Canton-Samshui line was raised, numerous complaints have been lodged with the Railway Company against the increase, and the figures of daily passengers have subsequently decreased a little. A meeting will be held to-day in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company by the board of directors to discuss the complaints received with a view of returning the old rate.

### DEATH OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Taotai Ng Kwong Kin has been appointed by the Viceroy foreign deputy in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

### FATAL ACCIDENT.

On the 6th instant, a grand procession took place at Kow Kong in Nambou district pursuant to certain religious observances. There was a bridge—a bamboo structure—erected temporarily for the occasion. Owing to the number of people who overcrowded the bridge, it was not able to stand the excessive weight, and consequently it collapsed, with the result that a number of lives were lost.

THE *Sinchenpao* publishes a telegram from Tientsin stating that money is exceedingly tight in that city and that business is suffering a crisis. In view of this state of affairs the Viceroy, H.E. Yang Shih-sheng, has instructed the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin to devise methods to remedy matters in order to avoid the threatened financial crisis.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

A FOREIGN LOAN.  
FOR £5,000,000 STERLING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th October.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is in treaty for a loan of five million pounds sterling from England and France.

The money is to be repayable in thirty years.

Negotiations for the loan are nearing completion.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

## ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th October.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has entered into negotiations with representatives of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and one other foreign bank for a loan.

An Imperial Decree has been issued authorising the Ministry to sign the agreement for the loan as soon as the details of the negotiations are completed.

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th October.

Commencing from the first moon of the next China New Year, the Board of Revenue is determined to enforce the regulations for the stamping of every "ball" of raw opium.

By the second moon it proposes to regulate the sale of prepared opium.

[Reuter's.]

## The European Situation.

LONDON, 8th October.

A proclamation which has been issued at Belgrade appeals to the Powers for justice and protection. It demands the restoration of the status quo in Bosnia, otherwise compensation is necessary to Serbia's independence.

At Cetinje, a proclamation published by Prince Nicholas, declares the clause in the Treaty of Berlin relative to Austrian rights in Montenegro, no longer binding.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Wooler, and Mr. Asquith speaking at Leven, emphasized the impossibility of Great Britain recognizing any alteration in the Treaty of Berlin until all the Powers have been consulted.

Sir Edward Grey did not consider it likely, however, that peace would be disturbed.

Later.

A great demonstration has been held at Cetinje, Montenegro, where shouts of "War on Austria" were raised, and a resolution adopted to forget bygones and co-operate with their Serbian brethren.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in his address at the opening of the delegations, defended the action of Austria, and emphasized the evacuation of Novibazar, which showed that she did not desire expansion of territory. He appealed to the nation to grant the Government's demands for the army and navy, in order that Austria might co-operate with the Powers for the maintenance of peace.

Greece has assured Turkey that she did not inspire the Cretan proclamation, and hopes that their hitherto friendly relations will not be disturbed.

## MANCHURIA.

## THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Tokio, October 9.

An agreement regarding the junction of the South Manchuria Railway and the Imperial Railways of North China at Mukden was concluded yesterday.

Negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese delegates will be continued in order to arrange the details of through traffic, the running of a weekly express train with sleeping car accommodation, and other matters.

A Japanese delegate will reach Peking on October 9, to negotiate with the Chinese the final settlement of the joint Sino-Japanese Kiao-Kuang Railway programme. — *Y. G. D. News.*

## THE PATROL CRUISER.

## OFFICIAL TRIP ON MONDAY.

The preliminary builders' trials of the two West River patrol cruisers for the Canton Government have been completed. The final of the two—the *Kiang Ta*—will, weather permitting, proceed on her first official trial trip on Monday next. The trial run will occupy the best part of the day. The vessel will be put to severe tests for speed, steering gear, etc. There is every reason to believe that the trial will be satisfactory in every respect.

In the meantime the wireless telegraph engineers are busy engaged with the installation of complete apparatus for wireless telegraphy on both the cruisers.

## OPIUM IN HONGKONG.

A special wire to our contemporary, the *Strait Times*, contains the gratifying announcement that the Colony of Hongkong has so far escaped the financial spoliation of which it would have become the victim, had the enforcement of the peremptory mandate of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the closing of the opium shops been insisted upon. Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor, in introducing the Budget of the Colony, into the Legislative Council, said that no final solution of the opium question had been reached and that the estimates consequently showed no decrease in the anticipated opium revenue. Some short while ago a report gained currency, that the instructions of the home government were to be carried out forthwith despite the protests of the farmers on the spot, who were to be compensated to the extent of \$50,000 a month for the closing of the opium dens before the expiry of their contract. The rumour on the face of it seemed highly incredible. The Colonial Office would not have gone in any case, to such extreme lengths, as to insist upon the Colony surrendering such a large source of revenue, in addition to paying compensation to the farmer for the unavoidable privilege of making a huge financial sacrifice. The fact that the Budget for the ensuing year has been framed on the basis of the existing scale of farm rentals, may be taken as an indication that the Home authorities are disposed, more or less, to allow the existing opium farm leases to run out. If this course be finally decided upon, the embarrassing question of paying compensation to the farmer, would be solved without any pecuniary loss. Once the lease expires, the magnanimity of the farmer who had declared his intention not to claim compensation on account of the closing of the farms before the due date, need not be subjected to a retrograde test. In any eventuality it is almost a foregone conclusion that the days of the farming system in the Eastern Colonies are fast running out. But it must be admitted to its credit that its existence has stood as a formidable obstacle in the way of hasty and ill-considered tampering with the fiscal system by the home Government. When once the farms are abolished, as they are bound to be in the not distant future, and import duties and Licensing fees take their place, the financial position of the Colonies and Protectorate would be rendered extremely precarious, if it could then be completely altered by a stroke of the pen to their great detriment. — *Perak Pioneer.*

## AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

## WASHINGTON DENIES TOKIO REPORTS.

New York, October 9th.

The Washington Government has issued a statement denying the report from Tokio that a new and favourable understanding has been reached between the Governments of the United States and Japan regarding the emigration situation. The statement declares that the situation is unchanged. — *Shanghai Times.*

## SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

## JAPANESE NOBLES TO TOUR CHINA.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—A distinguished party is shortly to visit China and Japan. It will consist of Marquis Nabeshima, President of the Toa Dobuo Kai (East Asiatic Common Literature Society), with Marchioness Nabeshima, Viscount Kiyouwa, Vice-President of the same Society, Marquis Hosokawa, President of the Tokyo Dobuo School, and Messrs. Ogawa and Kashiwara, members of the Diet. The party will leave Tokyo about the middle of this month, proceeding first to Tientsin, and thence to Mukden, Tientsin, and Peking. After spending about ten days in the Chinese capital, they will travel to Paoing, Wucheng, Hangchow, and Shanghai. The object of the tour being to foster friendship between Japan and China, calls will be made on high officials and leading private individuals at the places visited, who will be invited to join the Society. During the party's stay in Peking, Marchioness Nabeshima will be presented to the Empress Dowager of China, and on the occasion of the audience the Marchioness will wear Japanese dress, which is said to be inappropriate in such a case.

## SUN YAT-SEN.

Sir John Jordan has replied to the Chinese Note with reference to Sun Yat-sen saying that according to British Law political refugees must be given asylum in British territory if they seek it, and therefore his Government cannot see its way to drive Sun out of Singapore. Since receiving the above reply, their Excellencies Mr. Tang and Yuan Shih-kai have called upon the British Minister and asked that the British Government forbid Sun Yat-sen to communicate with his confederates and "batch" rebellions against China, while under the protection of the British flag. To this Sir John has replied that it might be done, and he has wired to request the Home Government to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government in this respect. — *China Critic.*

## THE TRADE DEPRESSION / ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

## BY A JAPANESE BUSINESS MAN.

## CAUSES.

The factors which have brought about the existing stringency in the money market are many and various. In the following paragraphs, however, discussion is limited only to those of great importance. These are five in number.

## I.—GREAT INCREASE IN POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

The effect of the above upon the money market is but small in comparison with Causes Nos. II, and IV. However, the rapid augmentation of postal deposits in recent years is in itself a remarkable feature, presented by our money market, and it has undoubtedly contributed towards creating the existing depression in business circles. The rate of increase in postal savings in the past few years may be seen from the following table:—

	No. of Depositors.	Amount.
1900	1,881,251	Y24,015,000
1901	2,271,799	27,009,000
1902	2,707,118	28,844,000
1903	3,327,658	31,478,000
1904	4,583,355	38,778,000
1905	5,685,551	52,836,000
1906	7,414,430	81,939,000
1907	7,659,608	91,094,000
1908 (June)	8,212,112	100,163,600

The cause of the steady growth of postal savings shown above is the encouragement given by the Government in the form of repeated raising of interest, together with the method of postal savings remittances adopted in March 1906. When the system of postal savings was first introduced in Japan in 1885, the interest allowed was no more than 3 per cent, which, after a gradual increase, now stands at 5.05 per cent. In addition to the system above alluded to, the postal savings remittance method, a gigantic Government undertaking for facilitating remittance without commission, has evidently had much to do with the great increase. That no increase in the amount of postal deposits does not in itself constitute any source of anxiety, and even serves to form a forecast of a nation's future development, is a matter of course. However, this fact alone would be enough to determine whether the phenomenon, is a matter of congratulation or not, that this increase in postal savings has caused a decrease in banking deposits which indicates the flow of funds from the banks into the treasury, where money is of little avail for the relief of strained monetary situation.

## II.—NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS.

This may be counted among other elements which have brought about the existing financial stringency, though its effect thereon may not be as great as Nos. III. and IV. Railway nationalisation has brought about the result that the net profit of the seventeen lines, yearly amounting to tens of millions of yen, is now locked up in the treasury of the Government; the funds, might, otherwise, have gone to the relief of the situation if left in the hands of bankers as deposits.

## III.—MISMANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

The mismanagement of our national finances on the part of the Government constitutes one of the principal causes which have created the existing stringency in the money market.

(a) The great suppression of industrial and commercial capital at home as well as the levying of almost unendurable heavy taxes as consequences of the extraordinary augmentation in national expenditure in recent years. The following table will show the rate of increase of national expenditure during the past fifteen years, which period is, for convenience, divided into three terms of five years each:—

First term, 1891-1895	Y77,738,743
Second, 1896-1900	1,352,595,283
Third, 1901-1905	2,458,410,937

(The calculation for 1907-1908 represents the Budget estimate.)

On reference to the above table, it will be seen that though not a little increase is noticeable in the expenditure for the second term as compared with the first, yet the outlay for the whole term does not exceed Y1,360,000,000, whereas that for the last term, since the late Russo-Japanese war, exceed the considerably large sum of Y2,400,000,000—three times greater than that of the first term. In the Japan-China war, Y200,000,000 was expended as war funds, for which, in return, Y300,000,000 was received as indemnity. In the late Russo-Japanese war, the funds expended on the war reached Y1,000,000,000, for which no indemnity was obtained except Y40,000,000, which our Government had actually spent in connection with the Russian prisoners. When the Y1,460,000,000 is added to the figures given above, the enormous sum of Y4,000,000,000 is reached, representing the total expenditure over the third term. When the Government expenditure ranged from Y700,000,000 to Y1,300,000,000 during the ten years ending 1903, there was already an outcry against heavy taxation and a general airing of grievances among the people at large. Since then, no doubt, our national wealth has been greatly increased. Nevertheless, it is not surprising that the national expenditure, even with the augmentation in wealth, should have reached the enormous sum of Y4,000,000,000 during the last quinquennial period? The causes which have brought about this startling condition are no other than the late war and the extraordinary expansion in the national budget, which together have combined to create the heavy taxes as well as the absorption of home capital and the consequent existing depression, while the introduction of foreign capital necessitated the flowing out of interest.

(b) The rapid augmentation of the national debt as a result of frequent issues of national loan bonds since the war. The rate of increase of our national debt during recent years may be seen from the following table:—

Year	Amount of National Loans.
1897	Y 421,245,938
1902	552,108,811
1903	561,509,751
1904	991,288,140
1905	1,572,381,121
1906	2,217,722,753
1907	2,182,345,191
1908 (to July)	2,254,162,352

Comparing the figures for 1906 with those for 1903, the year preceding the war, an increase of about Y1,700,000,000 is to be seen in the national debt. This enormous expansion in our national liabilities, without a shadow of doubt, has seriously affected the money market. Of the total increase, about Y1,000,000,000 represents foreign loans, while the balance of Y700,000,000 was raised at home. Home loans have robbed merchants and producers of their circulating capital and placed it in the treasury of the Government, where it is of no avail for production, whereas on account of foreign loans specie amounting to Y45,000,000 is yearly flowing out as interest, with a resultant fall in our national credit and the consequent increasing difficulty in importing foreign capital. Such being the case, it cannot be denied that our home production has seriously been hampered by the increase in the national debt, which has, apparently, constituted one of the principal factors in the existing financial depression.

## IV.—DRAWBACKS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Trade during last year seemed at first to be very favourable, showing as it did large exports of raw silk and other articles. The great fall in silver in September and October last, however, considerably impeded our trade with China, while, on the other hand, the export trade in general has sustained a serious blow from the prevailing business depression in Europe and America. In imports, the position was exactly reversed, the innumerable enterprises inaugurated after the war causing the import figures to swell enormously. In these circumstances, last year closed with an excess of imports amounting to Y61,000,000. This year, the same tendency is still apparent, exports decreasing while imports are still further swelling. That the excess of imports—amounting to 83 millions at the end of August—does not necessarily constitute a source of anxiety is beyond question, and we could hardly escape the imputation of hasty judgment if we entertained pessimistic views on the situation solely because the balance of trade is on the side of imports. In the present case, however, even the intelligence of a three-year-old child—as a Japanese proverb has it—would be able to comprehend whether the existing phenomenon is favourable to our country or not; inasmuch as the facts show that the excess of imports in the present case has been brought about by the unfavourable state of our export trade, misadministration of national finances, and other like causes. An excess in imports caused a decrease in hard cash in the country. Consequently the Government adopted the policy of restricting the number of its convertible notes floating on the market, so as to place its specie reserve on a steadier basis, with the result that the notes in circulation, amounting to Y360,000,000 at the end of last year, have been diminished by Y100,000,000 in value within the lapse of a few months. The diminution in the number of Government notes has produced the following effect, viz:—

## V.—THE FALL IN THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

As a fall in the prices of commodities must inevitably follow a decrease in the amount of currency in a country—a fact clearly proved by reference to any book on political economy. A decline in prices of commodities involves a decrease in business transactions, and this is what has apparently caused the present depression in business.

In the next article I shall present a scheme which I believe would form a cure for the present state of things.—*Japan Chronicle.*

## NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

## YOKOHAMA-NEW YORK RUN.

We have received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha the following statement of the times occupied in transit from Yokohama to New York of silk which moved over the Great Northern Railway:—

Ex <i>Iyo Maru</i> arrived Seattle July 8th, 1908	19 days 11 hours.
Ex <i>Toei Maru</i> arrived Seattle Aug. 6th, 1908	20 days 21 hours.
Ex <i>Mimosa</i> arrived Seattle Aug. 10th, 1908	18 days 14 hours.
Ex <i>Shinano Maru</i> arrived Seattle Aug. 21th, 1908	20 days 21 hours (1 car). 21 days 20 hours (1 car).

## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on the 13th instant, at 3.45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day:—

1. Letter from Government forwarding minute by His Excellency the Governor relative to rat destruction.
2. Letter from Government forwarding rules for guidance of sanitary inspectors in making reports on nuisances under Part III of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance for the information of the Building Authority.
3. By-law for the prevention of the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes.
4. Plague procedure and directions for cleansing plague infected houses.
5. Correspondence relative to the leave of absence of Dr. Macfarlane.
6. Results of the examination made under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 1896" for the quarter ended September 30th, 1908.
7. Report of the analyses of the public water supplies for the month of September, 1908.
8. Mortality statistics for the week ending September 26th, 1908.
9. Rat return for the weeks ending October 3rd and 10th, 1908.
10. Application for No. 9, Temple Street South to be registered as a gambling establishment.

## To-day's Advertisement.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, OR

TUESDAY,

the 13th October, 1908, at 11 A.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—  
TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, IRON BEDSTEADS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, VIENNA CHAIR, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, &c. &c.

ALSO  
A quantity of ANTIMONY WARE, 2 REMINGTON'S and ONE BARLOCK'S TYPEWRITERS, and BICYCLES.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1908. [9:4]

## THE ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING POPPY CULTIVATION.

H.E. Yuan Shu-hsun, Governor of Shantung, has sent the following suggestions to the Throne, viz:—That the cultivation of the poppy be prohibited within twelve months and that the infringing of this regulation shall be punished by the confiscation of the land on which the plant is found growing. Further that the Government purchase all the opium imported from other countries which will require something like twenty million taels per annum. This can be obtained by means of a loan either domestic or foreign. The opium thus purchased shall be prepared by the Government and sold only to such as can produce a duly signed and stamped certificate issued by the authorities concerned to opium smokers. With this prepared opium shall be added some other strengthening and antiseptic drug which is to be gradually added, while a corresponding reduction of the pure opium is also to be made, so that the smoker in due course of time will be smoking a gradually weaker and weaker concoction until at last he finds himself smoking a simple preparation, similar to prepared opium in appearance, but without any of the drug at all. In this manner Governor Yuan thinks that the vice can be abolished within six years at the most. — *N. C. D. News.*

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 9th inst.:

A slight improvement in our share market has set in during the past week, and a fair general business has been done.

The twelfth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Limited, is advertised to take place on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 27th inst.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled somewhat stronger during the week, and have been sold at various rates up to \$700. The London quotation is unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Cautions have weakened to \$200. In their report for the year 1907, just submitted to shareholders, the General Managers state that the amount standing at credit of 1907 account is \$522,761.13, out of which sum it is proposed to carry \$382,671.13 to the credit of underwriting suspense account, which will then stand at \$140,090.00 and to pay a dividend of \$14 per share, absorbing \$140,000. There are buyers in the North of North China at Tls. 82. Unions are firmer at \$780. Yangtses can be placed at \$167½.

Fire Insurances.—Both China Fires and Hongkong Fires have been sold at quotations. Shipping.—Douglases continue quiet at \$34½, and China and Manilas at \$15. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are still in demand at \$28½.

Refineries.—China Sugars are weaker at \$20. In the North Perak Sugars can be sold at Tls. 88½.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have sellers at Tls. 16½. Rauba are unchanged, and without business to report.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Sales of Kowloon Wharfs have been put through at \$49, and are in further demand. Shanghai Docks have sellers in the North at Tls. 86, while Hongkong Wharfs are wanted at the reduced rate of Tls. 15½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Stores are in demand at \$12. Hongkong Hotels and Hongkong Lands are steady at quotations. Shanghai Lands are in request at Tls. 114½.

Cotton Mills.—Ewoi can be sold in the North at Tls. 64. Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at 10½. Internationals can be placed at Tls. 64, while Lau Kung Mows have sellers at Tls. 70.

Miscellaneous.—China Boreos are a shade easier at \$10, and China Light and Powers at \$6. There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$21. Hongkong Ices have risen to \$235. Langkats have strengthened to Tls. 655, but sellers rule the Northern Market.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/5 3/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75½.

Dividends Payable.—Canton Insurance. Dividend of \$14 per share for the year 1907, on the 23rd inst.

## Intimations.

## YOU MAY BUY FROM US A VICTOR



AT \$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR OUR LATEST RECORDS, IMPROVED

MACHINES AND THE MARVELLOUS AUXETOPHONE

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [33]

## KOWLOON HOTEL.

"We Lead, but are not Led."  
"Hence back the Leader."

MUSICAL DINNER ON SATURDAY Next, the 10th inst., at 8 P.M.

## SPECIAL MENU

Avoid all your other engagements and Dine at the above Hotel on Saturdays.

DANCING at 9.30 P.M.

O. E. OWEN

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1908.







## COMMERCIAL

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 3/16
Do. demand	1/9 3/16
Do. 4 months sight	1/9 3/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	4 1/2
India T.T.	13 1/2
Do. demand	13 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	8 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/2

## Buying

6 months sight L/C.	1/9 3/16
6 months sight L/C.	1/9 3/16
10 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	4 1/2
4 months sight France	2 1/2
6 months sight	2 1/2
4 months sight Germany	4 1/2
Bar Silver	13 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	13 1/2

## SHIPPING AND MAELS

## MAILS DUE

American (Mongolia) 11th inst. 2 p.m.

The H. A. L. s. *Sengambla* left Singapore on 10th inst. and may be expected here on 16th inst.The P. M. S. Co. s. *Mongolia* with the American Mail is due to arrive in Hongkong on 11th inst. at 2 p.m.The C. P. R. Co. s. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver, p.m. on 7th inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of Call.The N. Y. K. s. *Yamato Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 9th inst. and is expected here on 12th inst.The N. Y. K. s. *Kagoshima Maru*, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 8th inst. and is expected here on 12th inst.The N. Y. K. s. *Hakata Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 8th inst. and is expected here on 12th inst.The N. Y. K. s. *Tango Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 9th inst. and is expected here on 12th inst.The C. P. R. Co. s. *Monteagle* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 p.m. on 9th inst. and left again at 7 p.m., same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 7 p.m. on 10th inst.

## THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 9th at 10.05 p.m.—No. 2 night signal hoisted.

On the 10th at 5.45 a.m.—Black South Cross and Drum hoisted (indicating a typhoon S.E. of Colony within 300 miles).

On the 10th at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and risen considerably in Luzon.

The typhoon is probably situated to the S.E. of Hongkong in about 10° Lat. It continues to move towards W.N.W.

The northern depression is moving into the Pacific to the North of Hokkaido.

Pressure is highest over China to the North of the Yangtze.

Cyclonic gales may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea, and strong N.E. winds in the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

## FORECAST

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. to S.E. winds, strong gale; equally with rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks, E. gale.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. gale.

## Shipping

## Arrivals

Kwangleo, Ch. s. s. 148, R. Lincoln, 10th Oct.—Shanghai 7th Oct., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Avala, Br. s. s. 238, Hume, 10th Oct.—Philadelphia 15th Aug. and Sabang 30th Sept., Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.

Kaiserin Elisabeth, Aust. cruiser, 400, F. R. Herberg, 10th Oct.—from Singapore.

Ichang, Br. s. s. 128, Tubbien, 10th Oct.—Canton 9th Oct., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

## Clearance at the Harbour Office

Hilary, for Osaka.

Tidius, for Bangkok.

Haitang, for Swatow.

Duffin Maru, for Swatow.

Zafra, for Manila.

Rajaburi, for Swatow.

## Departures

## Oct. 10

Atlantic, for Hoihow.

Waycath, for Shanghai.

## Passengers departed.

Per *Zutrow*, for Europe and ports of call—Messrs. W. G. Roizer, R. L. Plaza, Jr., F. Meibauer, B. Kuhn, T. G. Kulescha, Kestner, F. Richter, C. Thiel, J. W. Thompson, Loh Sul Kye, W. G. Coomes, Chas. See Yui, L. Manley, J. Rowan, Gluchman, Miss A. Plaza, Mrs. E. Knippenberg, Miss E. Plaza, Prof. Dr. Boeckler, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Baron von Saldern, Mr. and Mrs. Mowery, Miss Oyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Voht, and Miss C. Lehmann.Per *Princess Alice*, for Shanghai—Messrs. H. H. Taylor, Mak Hung Kwan, Sir Francis Pigott, N. A. Shirazi, E. D. Haskell, C. Y. Wang, Wong Kwong, Consul Dr. Roessler, F. R. Vida, B. Seab, W. Goetz, Tang Fak, Chu Shing, Taylor, Sporing, Mrs. E. H. Lavers, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Witte, Mrs. Mak, Misses L. Diamond and O. Montey, for Japan—Messrs. L. Kasten, Messrs. K. Tani and party, Kasten, Mrs. Y. Y. Van, Yang Van, B. Kennedy, Mrs. O. Hayskild, Mr. and Mrs. Monro, Messrs. S. Shingawa, K. Meira and A. Maracophalo.Per *Princess Waldemar*, for Manila, New Guinea and Australia—Messrs. J. Rivera, J. Rama, E. P. Brasa, Brasa, C. J. W. War, Merz, E. Forrer, J. Kyberg, J. Eberle, R. Reinhold, W. Storch, O. Bruchman, Kropp, Gen.

Canon, K. Yamamoto, H. A. Pond, Dr. Fein-chack, Dr. W. Wick, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Reynolds, Prof. Dr. and Mrs. Neuhaus, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Whitmarsh, Mr. H. Halgren, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Barber, Mrs. Ridgway, Miss F. Simmonds, Miss Nimmehuch, Mr. and Mrs. Blum and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Buschmann, Mrs. S. A. Roberts, Miss L. Schutte, and 11 Chinese.

## VESSELS IN PORT

## STAMMERS

Appalachia, Br. s. s. 2,416, Stevens, 6th Oct.—San Francisco and Swatow 5th Oct., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Asia, Br. s. s. 2,151, Harry Gaukroger, 8th Oct.—San Francisco 8th Sept., Honolulu 4th, Yokohama 26th, Kobe 27th, Nagasaki 19th, and Manila 6th Oct., Mails and Gen.—O. &amp; S. S. Co.

Borneo, Ger. s. s. 1,344, F. Sembill, 8th Oct.—Sandakan 3rd Oct., Gen.—M. &amp; Co.

Courtfield, Br. s. s. 4,567, J. Wiseman, 35th May—Moji 20th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Dakotah, Br. s. s. 2,591, Ross, 23rd Sept.—from San Francisco, Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s. s. 403, I. Sakurai, 8th Oct.—Swatow 7th Oct., Gen.—O. S. K.

Devawongse, Ger. s. s. 1,057, F. Rehwald, 5th Oct.—Bangkok 28th Sept., Rice, Salt and Wood.—B. &amp; S.

Drufar, Nor. s. s. 1,102, J. Bing, 20th Sept.—Bangkok 21st Sept., Rice.—Aagaard, Thorsen &amp; Co.

Empress of India, Br. s. s. 3,034, E. Beetham, 8th Oct.—Vancouver 16th Sept., and Shanghai 6th Oct., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

F'angang, Br. s. s. 1,325, S. Wilde, 9th Oct.—Canton 8th Oct., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s. s. 777, D. Bugey, 8th Oct.—Haiphong and Port 2nd Oct., Gen.—A. R. M.

Hubart, Br. s. s. 2,148, C. E. Bagwell, 20th Sept.—Moji 14th Sept., Coal.—Order.

Hinsang, Br. s. s. 1,536, A. G. Smith, 8th Oct.—Java 28th Sept., Sugar.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Ischi, Ital. s. s. 2,481, G. Belitto, 6th Oct.—Bombay 17th Sept., Penang 27th, and Singapore 20th, Gen.—C. &amp; C.

Johanna, Ger. s. s. 931, J. Iwenstein, 9th Oct.—Swatow 8th Oct., Ballast.—J. &amp; Co.

Kowloon, Ger. s. s. 1,447, A. Enrich, 8th Oct.—Canton 7th Oct., Gen.—H. A. L.

Kumgang, Br. s. s. 2,077, E. J. Buller, 8th Oct.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 23rd Sept., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Marie, Ger. s. s. 1,160, P. E. Christiansen, 20th Sept.—Salina Cruz 12th Aug.—Ballast.—C. C. S. Co.

Mausberg, Br. s. s. 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 8th Oct.—Swatow 13th Oct., Timber and Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Montana, Am. s. s. 311, C. Canius, 4th Sept.—Manila 1st Sept., Ballast.—Master.

Myrtledene, Br. s. s. 1,620, Leighton, 2nd Oct.—Moji 26th Sept., Coal.—B. &amp; Co.

Pheumpanh, Br. s. s. 1,066, J. H. Scott, 4th Oct.—Saligon 30th Aug., Gen.—Chinese.

Phraang, Ger. s. s. 1,031, Fr. von Mangelsdorff, 2nd Oct.—Bangkok 25th Sept., Rice.—M. &amp; Co.

Rajaburi, Ger. s. s. 1,180, H. Bremer, 2nd Oct.—Swatow 13th Oct., Gen.—B. &amp; Co.

Shinano Maru, Jap. s. s. 1,600, K. Kawara, 4th Oct.—Shanghai 1st Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Sierra Blanca, Br. s. s. 1,318, H. de Gruchy, 20th Sept.—Manila (Hilo) 17th Sept., Ballast.—Order.

Sui Sang, Br. s. s. 1,776, W. D. Welsh, 2nd Oct.—Ch'foo 23rd Sept., Ballast.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Taisuan, Br. s. s. 1,122, J. T. Laing, 1st Oct.—Canton 30th Sept., Gen.—B. &amp; Co.

Taiwan, Br. s. s. 1,042, J. A. Martin, 25th Sept.—Saligon 23rd Sept., Gen.—Chinese.

Tuiyuan, Br. s. s. 1,941, L. Dawson, 7th Oct.—Sydney 9th Sept., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Taming, Br. s. s. 1,310, A. Somerville, 9th Oct.—Manila 6th Oct., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Tijilwong, Dut. s. s. 3,060, N. van Wych Jurriane, 4th Oct.—Batavia 4th Sept., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Triumph, Ger. s. s. 769, J. C. Hansen, 7th Oct.—Haiphong 4th Oct., Pakhoi 5th, and Hoihow 6th, Gen.—J. &amp; Co.

Zutrow, Br. s. s. 1,619, R. Rodgers, 5th Oct.—Manila 3rd Oct., Ballast.—S. Y. &amp; Co.

## SINKING VESSELS

Daylight, Br. ship, 3,060, McBryde, 9th Oct.—Yokohama 19th Sept., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,063, J. White, 4th Oct.—Canton 3rd Oct., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Juteopolis, Br. ship, 2,840, Stewart, 5th June.—San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

King George, Br. ship, 2,057, Tucker, 7th Aug.—Canton 6th Aug., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Lyndhurst, Br. bark, 1,441, 14th Sept.—Bangkok 25th Aug., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

## STAMMERS EXPECTED

Mongolia, from Shanghai, P. M. Co., Oct. 11

Empire, from Moji, G. L. &amp; Co., Oct. 11

Gleutur, from Singapore, G. L. &amp; Co., Oct. 11

Polynia, from Saigon, M. M. Co., Oct. 12

Ischa Maru, from N. Y. K., Oct. 12

M'mouthshire, from Shanghai, T. &amp; Co., Oct. 12

Poon, from Singapore, N. Y. K., Oct. 13

Totomi Maru, from N. Y. K., Oct. 13

Benavon, from Singapore, G. L. &amp; Co., Oct. 13

P. Sigismund, from Manila, A. &amp; Co., Oct. 14

Hakata Maru, from N. Y. K., Oct. 14

Kagoshima M., from N. Y. K., Oct. 15

China, from Singapore, N. Y. K., Oct. 15

Ca ton, from Singapore, M. &amp; Co., Oct. 17

Eastern, from P. Darwin, G. L. &amp; Co., Oct. 18

Tango Maru, from N. Y. K., Oct. 18

Tudor Prince, from New York, K. &amp; Co., Oct. 23

Emp (Japan), from Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., Oct. 29

Mayori Maru, from Bombay, N. Y. K., Oct. 30

## WICK RETURNS

Corall, from H.M.S. Whitby, " "

U.S.S. Albatross, " "

Montana, " "

Kiang Ta, " "

Sierra Blanca, " "

Kiang Chi, " "

Likang, " "

Glanigle, " "

Asia, " "

Chernob, " "

King George, from Cosmopolitan, " "

Triumph, from Aberdeen, " "

Barometer, 29.97

Temperature, 81

Humidity, 81

Rainfall, 0.07

## TO-MORROW

St John's Cathedral.

11th October, 17th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion 7:30 a.m.

Matins 11 a.m. Responses: Psalms: Venite: Elvey, Psalms of the 11th morning, Ta Drum: Laves, Conky, Hopkins, Benedicite: Langdon, Vomer: 164, 238 and 238 (Full Choir) Responses: Feril, Psalms of the 11th evening, Magalical: Nanc Dimitis: Standard in Bistaf, Anthem: "O Gladness Light," Sullivan, Hymns: 81 and 477, Sevenfold Amen, Voluntary: Prelude and Fugue Bach.

N. — Psalm 50, (Turle) Verses 1, 2, 5, 13, 14, 17 in unison.

60, " " 1, 6, " " 5, 6 and G. D. in unison.

St. Peter's Church.

Queen's Road West.

17th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion 7:30 a.m.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite: Elvey, Psalms: Psalms of the 11th morning, Ta Drum: Laves, Conky, Hopkins, Benedicite: Langdon, Vomer: 164, 238 and 238 (Full Choir) Responses: Feril, Psalms of the 11th evening, Magalical: Nanc Dimitis: Standard in Bistaf, Anthem: "O Gladness Light," Sullivan, Hymns: 81 and 477, Sevenfold Amen, Voluntary: Prelude and Fugue Bach.

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Queen's Road West.

17th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Comm



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	127,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$20,000,000 }	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/91-\$21.942 .....	5 1/2 %	{ \$79 1/2 sales London £80 }
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$219,058 \$401,959 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,943 }	none	\$20 for 1906 .....	10 %	\$200
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$302,478 \$139,095 \$727,619 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$55,151 \$1,000,000 \$146,097 \$13,822 \$1,133,941 }	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/54 for 1907 .....	6 %	Tls. 82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$302,478 \$139,095 \$727,619 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$55,151 \$1,000,000 \$146,097 \$13,822 \$1,133,941 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of 1/2 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$39 for 1907 .....	5 1/2 %	\$790
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$3,000,000 \$302,478 \$139,095 \$727,619 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$55,151 \$1,000,000 \$146,097 \$13,822 \$1,133,941 }	\$591,763	\$1 and bonus \$3 for 1906 .....	9 %	\$167 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$3,000,000 \$302,478 \$139,095 \$727,619 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$55,151 \$1,000,000 \$146,097 \$13,822 \$1,133,941 }	\$174,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906 .....	8 1/2 %	\$95 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$302,478 \$139,095 \$727,619 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$55,151 \$1,000,000 \$146,097 \$13,822 \$1,133,941 }	\$48,027	\$27 for 1906 .....	8 1/2 %	\$530 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	10 %	\$24 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$12,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08 .....	7 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=\$3.154 .....	5 1/2 %	{ \$35 \$30 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908 .....	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 47 sellers Tls. 51 buyers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	£63,817	{ Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and in- terim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908 .....	6 %	45/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	{ 10,000 10,000 }	\$10 \$10	\$10 \$5	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	{ Tls. 17,142 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	{ \$1.00 \$1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1908 .....	{ 4 % 2 1/2 % }	{ \$25 \$15 }
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	3,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907 .....	11 %	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	100	100	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	...	\$220
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	100	100	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Dr. \$135,131	\$7 .....	...	\$23
Péak Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	11.50	11.50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 171	{ 8 % } for year ending 31.12.08 .....	...	\$18 88, buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 16 1/2 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Dr. £1,191	{ 17 1/2 % } for year ending 31.12.08 .....	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$1,556	Final of 1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907 .....	7 %	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$84,817	Interim of \$4 for account 1908 .....	8 1/2 %	\$94
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 33,742	{ Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08 .....	6 %	Tls. 86 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908 .....	11 %	Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907 .....	6 %	Tls. 98 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Dr. \$2,306	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	...	\$15
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,113	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$6,176	\$1.80 for 1906 .....	...	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$14,630	Interim of \$3 for account 1908 .....	9 1/2 %	\$77 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$36,915	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908 .....	7 1/2 %	\$94
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	none	\$1 1/2 for 1907 .....	6 1/2 %	\$27
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908 .....	7 %	Tls. 114 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 170,000	Interim of \$2 for account 1908 .....	9 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907 .....	4 %	Tls. 64 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 .....	4 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) .....	...	Tls. 64 buyers
Laon-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	none	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 73 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,538 \$4,000,000 \$56,848 }	Tls. 23,257	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$299,093 \$350,000 \$187,500 \$17,266 \$17,655 \$10,000 Tls. 60,235 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142 \$32,5				